



Daily Report

China

FBIS-CHI-92-031
Friday
14 February 1992

Daily Report China

FBIS-CHI-92-031

CONTENTS

14 February 1992

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not previously disseminated in electronic form.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

General

GATT Session on Nation's Readmittance Begins	1
Official Affirms Reform Efforts [XINHUA]	1
Beijing Hopes for 'Early' Resumption [XINHUA]	1
Comparison on Delegate's UNCTAD Speech	2
UNCTAD Delegates Call for 'Concrete' Actions [XINHUA]	2
UN Official Views Global Environment Issues [XINHUA]	3
Column on U.S. Prison Labor, Hong Kong Refugees [Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO 12 Feb]	3
Baker Proposes 24 Feb Mideast Peace Talks [XINHUA]	4
Reportage Continues on Baker's Visit to Republics	5
Turkmenistan, U.S. Set Diplomatic Ties [XINHUA]	5
Baker Meets Tajik President [XINHUA]	5
U.S., USSR Deemed Top 1989 Military Spenders [XINHUA]	5
Black Sea Fleet, U.S. Navy Hold Joint Exercise [XINHUA]	5
XINHUA Reports U.S. Aid to Republics	5
EC Provides 200 Million ECUs in Aid to Russia [XINHUA]	6
Russia To Consider Military Sales to Sri Lanka [XINHUA]	6
U.S. TV Network Broadcasts Live From Havana [XINHUA]	6
Further Reportage on Spring Festival Events	6
CPPCC Holds Party for Diplomats [XINHUA]	6
Foreign Military Attaches Celebrate [XINHUA]	7
Song Jian Attends Reception [Beijing TV]	7

Northeast Asia

DPRK Envoy Denounces Japan on Nuclear Issue [Beijing Radio]	7
---	---

Southeast Asia & Pacific

Qian Qichen Continues Visit to Vietnam	8
Views Ties With Counterpart [XINHUA]	8
Vietnam 'Treasured' Visit [XINHUA]	8
Cooperation, Visa Agreements Signed [XINHUA]	9
Qian, Cam Hold News Conference [XINHUA]	9
Qian Leaves for Ho Chi Minh City [XINHUA]	10
Guangxi To Resume Shipping Business With Vietnam [XINHUA]	10

Near East & South Asia

Reception Marks Opening of Embassy in Tel Aviv [XINHUA]	10
Pakistan To Adhere to Nuclear Nonproliferation [XINHUA]	11

Sub-Saharan Africa

Yang Fuchang Departs Ethiopia for Mauritius	11
Officials Stress Ties [XINHUA]	11
OAU Secretary Comments Detailed [XINHUA]	11

Latin America & Caribbean

Beijing Marks Anniversary of Sino-Mexican Ties	12
Friendship Groups Host Reception [XINHUA]	12
Yang, Qian Send Messages [XINHUA]	12

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Political & Social

Political Bureau Holds 'Important Meeting' [Hong Kong MING PAO 14 Feb]	13
Jiang Reports Deng's Remarks [Hong Kong MING PAO 14 Feb]	13
Deng Cited on Conservatives [Tokyo KYODO]	14
Concern Expressed on Hong Kong [Hong Kong THE STANDARD 14 Feb]	15
Article Reviews Deng's Zhuhai Visit, Results [Hong Kong WEN WEI PO 14 Feb]	16
Beijing, Shanghai Media on Economic Construction [Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO 14 Feb]	17
Correctness of Deng Line Stressed [JIEFANG RIBAO 4 Feb]	18
Column Views CPC Aims in Reform, Opening Up [RENMIN RIBAO 24 Jan]	19
Article on Zhao Ziyang Issue, Other Topics [Hong Kong PAI HSING 1 Feb]	24
Wen Jiabao Urges Marxist Leadership Method [RENMIN RIBAO 30 Jan]	27
Intellectual Property Rights Official Cited [XINHUA]	29
Supervision Minister Vows To Fight Corruption [Hong Kong LIAOWANG OVERSEAS EDITION 27 Jan]	29
Jilin, Qinghai Corrupt Officials Sentenced [CHINA DAILY 13 Feb]	31
Former Political Prisoner Says Torture Occurs [Hong Kong MING PAO 10 Feb]	32
Bo Yibo, Hu Qiaomu Inscribe Book Collection [XINHUA]	33
Inspection Teams To Check Status of Education [CHINA DAILY 14 Feb]	33
Yunnan Nationality Situation, Development Viewed [RENMIN RIBAO 3 Feb]	34

Economic & Agricultural

Decline in Jan Imports; Exports Reported [CHINA DAILY 14 Feb]	35
Labor Ministry, Other Units on Wage Reform [Beijing Radio]	35
Fixed-Asset Investment Projects Screened [RENMIN RIBAO 31 Jan]	36
Daily Warns of Resumed Investment Expansion [RENMIN RIBAO 31 Jan]	36
Paper Says Individual Income Tax Collection Up [XINHUA]	37
State Workers Become Private Businessmen [XINHUA]	37
Chen Junsheng on Agriculture, Science, Education [RENMIN RIBAO 3 Feb]	37
Agriculture Minister Discusses Modernization [GUANGMING RIBAO 3 Jan]	39
Commentator Urges Good Beginning in Agriculture [RENMIN RIBAO 10 Feb]	41

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

East Region

Fujian's Chen Guangyi at Spring Festival Event [Fuzhou Radio]	43
Mao Zhiyong, Others New Year's Visits Reported [Nanchang Radio]	43
Shanghai Formulates Plans To Enter CIS Markets [ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE]	44
Shanghai Launches Overseas Chinese Newspaper [XINHUA]	44

Central-South Region

Hainan Governor Liu Jianfeng on Development Plans [Hong Kong WEN WEI PO 9 Feb]	44
Henan's Anticorruption Drive Achievements Noted [Zhengzhou Radio]	45

Southwest Region

Yunnan Executes Traffickers, Bans Drugs [Hong Kong MING PAO 10 Feb]	46
---	----

North Region

Baotou Takes Measures To Stop Drug Abuse [Hohhot Radio]	47
---	----

Northeast Region

Vice Minister, Governor at Harbin Fair Talks [Harbin Radio]	48
Officials Attend Liaoning Security Conference [Shenyang Radio]	49
Briefing Given on 1991 Liaoning Economic Growth [Shenyang Radio]	49
Heads of People's Courts Attend Liaoning Meeting [Shenyang Radio]	49
Liaoning Trains Teachers in Socialist Theories [Shenyang Radio]	50
Liaoning 1991 Population Growth Lowest in 30 Years [XINHUA]	50

Northwest Region

Jia Zhijie Inspects Earthquake Rebuilding Work [Lanzhou Radio]	50
Zhang Boxing at Spiritual Civilization Meeting [Xian Radio]	50
Song Hanliang Attends Meeting on Ethnic Work [Urumqi Radio]	51

TAIWAN

Japanese Dietmen To Visit Taipei 'This Week' [CNA]	54
Bolivian Representative Arrives in Taipei [CNA]	54
Central African Ambassador Presents Credentials [CNA]	54
Jiang Zemin Cites Deng at Politbureau Meeting [Taipei Radio]	54
Mainland China To Try Fishing Boat Captains [Taipei Radio]	54
Government To Form Environmental Task Force [CNA]	55

HONG KONG & MACAO

Hong Kong

U.S. Textile Cuts on Taiwan Evoke Local 'Fear' [THE STANDARD 13 Feb]	56
--	----

Macao

Authorities To Try Former Governor for Corruption [SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 12 Feb]	56
--	----

General

GATT Session on Nation's Readmittance Begins

Official Affirms Reform Efforts

OW1302153092 Beijing XINHUA in English
1515 GMT 13 Feb 92

[Text] Geneva, February 13 (XINHUA)—The 10th session of the GATT working party on China opened here today to continue an examination of demands to restore China's legal status.

China submitted an application in 1986 for the restoration of its contracting party status in GATT (the General Agreement of Tariffs and Trade), and GATT consequently set up a working party to take charge of the Chinese application with the first session being held in July 1987.

At this session of the working party meeting, Deputy Chinese Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, Tong Zhiguang, said that the Chinese Government attached great importance to the resumption of its contracting party status in GATT.

He added that China would continue its efforts to reform its foreign trade system to meet the GATT requirements.

He also pointed out that China would take measures to make its total level of tariffs and trade reach the level set by GATT for developing countries.

He said that Chinese Premier Li Peng in his letter of last October to leaders of governments of contracting parties stressed that China being a member of the GATT will be ready to undertake all generally accepted obligations for contracting parties, while enjoying due rights entitled to her.

He also briefed the participants on China's future reform plans and China's foreign trade system reform achievements.

Beijing Hopes for 'Early' Resumption

OW1302151992 Beijing XINHUA in English
1453 GMT 13 Feb 92

[Text] Beijing, February 13 (XINHUA)—An early resumption of China's status as a signatory to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) will benefit both China's opening policy and the world economy and trade, according to an article in today's PEOPLE'S DAILY.

The article said that China hopes to return to GATT not only for the rights and privileges it should enjoy, but also is willing to exercise the obligations widely taken by the signatory states to the agreement.

The article reviewed the history of GATT and China's relations and contacts with GATT over the past decades.

GATT was established in 1948 with its initial tasks being to adjust and regulate tariffs and trade relations between the signatory states.

China was one of the original signatories to GATT, and a member of the Executive Committee of the Interim Commission in the international trade organization. The official relationship between China and GATT has been suspended since the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949.

After more than 40 years of development, the number of GATT member countries or parties has increased from the initial 23 to 103. Eight more countries, including China, are applying for participation or resumption of their membership in GATT, according to the article.

At present more than 70 developing countries and regions have become members of GATT and trade volumes between GATT countries have accounted for more than 90 percent of the world trade.

Since 1947, GATT has conducted seven rounds of trade negotiations aimed at reducing tariffs and other barriers. Now the topics of the current talks in Uruguay have been extended to more fields such as service trading, intellectual property rights and measures for investment.

Since the mid-1970s, China has taken gradual steps to restore its relations with GATT. In January 1984, it became a member of the Textile Committee of GATT.

The Chinese Government officially applied for resumption of its status as a signatory to GATT on July 10, 1986. And in February the next year, China submitted, as required by GATT procedures, a memorandum on its foreign trade system. In March of that year, the GATT council formed a working group to settle problems concerning the resumption of China's membership in GATT.

Nine meetings have been held by the working group with the participation of Chinese representatives, who introduced fully China's current foreign trade systems, laws and regulations, import and export administrations and foreign trade reforms.

China has also obtained the right to attend the multilateral Uruguay trade talks.

The article said that China is willing to work together with other developing countries to draft a reasonable agreement which is acceptable to all the parties.

"An early resumption of China's status as a signatory to GATT will be beneficial to the enhancement of the multi-party trade system and the development of world trade. In the meantime, it will help promote China's reform and opening activities and expand its trade contacts with other countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit," the article said.

Comparison on Delegate's UNCTAD Speech

CM1402155092

Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 0447 GMT on 13 February carries a report on the PRC delegate's speech at the UNCTAD conference.

The XINHUA Chinese report has been compared with the XINHUA English version published in the 13 February China DAILY REPORT, page 2, revealing the following variation:

Column two, paragraph five, last sentence reads: the Chinese delegate added. [new graf]

The head of the Chinese delegation concluded his speech by saying that the Chinese Government is willing to work with governments of other countries to make appropriate contributions to enable the Conference of Trade and Development to improve existing international economic relations, to strengthen international economic cooperation, and to revitalize world economy, especially of the developing countries. (providing additional paragraph)

UNCTAD Delegates Call for 'Concrete' Actions

OW1402050492 Beijing XINHUA in English
0443 GMT 14 Feb 92

[By Zhao Renfang and Gao Yonghua]

[Text] Cartagena, Colombia, February 13 (XINHUA)—Most of the developing countries speaking up to now at the general debate, UNCTAD [UN Conference on Trade and Development] VIII, called for concrete, action-oriented measures and favorable world environment in solving issues in international economic relations.

They said issues in world economic relations and development have not been solved, instead some even deteriorated.

As the general debate entered its fourth day, about 75 speakers from various countries, international agencies and non-governmental organizations have expressed their views on world trade and development.

The current UNCTAD VIII, the first large-scale conference on world economy and development, was convened at a time when great changes are taking place around the world. Countries, developing or developed, have all noticed such changes.

Most delegates deemed in their statements that the end of the cold-war and the easing world situation have brought about both opportunity and challenge to development and cooperation.

However in the question of how to use such a chance to promote economic growth and get rid of poverty in developing countries, differences still exist between the South and the North.

The major industrialized countries, including the United States, Britain, France, Japan and other EC members, agreed to build up a "new partnership for development" to promote economic growth, share common responsibility and strengthen international cooperation.

However they also stressed the importance of "national policy," saying that each country should be responsible for its own development with support from developed nations. This can be seen clearly from speeches by EC and British delegates.

Another important topic from these countries was the reform of UNCTAD, though from different perspectives. EC proposed that UNCTAD should concentrate on developmental issues, which include national, regional and international ones. They said human rights, political system, market economy should also be discussed at UNCTAD.

The United States devoted most of its statement to UNCTAD reform, criticizing the organization as having "stagnated" and been reduced to "sterile debates and accusatory polemics."

However it's evident that their talks touched, if not failed to touch, only a little on the establishment of a rational and just international economic order that the developing countries demanded.

Facing the changes in the world, the developing countries, though cherishing hope, also expressed their concerns.

Admitting that new partnership for development was needed and their countries, of course, will be taking their own responsibility for development, they emphasized that favorable external environment was also an important factor for economic development.

Zimbabwean delegate stressed that structural adjustment efforts by the developing countries "have to be accompanied by supportive adjustments in developed countries whose industrial, agricultural, trade and monetary policies and practices often create obstacles which it is not possible for weaker economies to surmount."

He said reforming countries, especially the less developed, can not succeed in their development pursuits as long as the external environment continues to be unresponsive.

Some delegates from Africa and South America, as well as others, called for concrete measures in solving the problem of lowering prices of basic products. Since the 1980s, prices for these products have been decreased by an average 40 percent, thus causing the situation in which supply exceeds demand.

This loss thus caused was no less than that caused by debt and surpassed the aid which the developing countries received in the same period.

Even the Spanish delegate admitted that external debt, worsening basic product price has greatly reduced developing countries' importing ability.

Another problem that worries many developing countries was the enlarging gap between the developed and developing countries. As Yugoslavian delegate pointed out that a world with a few rich countries and many poor ones was not conducive to stability and peace in the world.

On the issue of UNCTAD reform, there are also disputes. The developing countries deemed the organization, which has played positive role in the past, will be reformed so as to make it more effective and serve the purpose of promoting economic development in the future.

The developed countries all urged great changes at UNCTAD as mentioned above.

UN Official Views Global Environment Issues

OW1402070192 Beijing XINHUA in English
0551 GMT 14 FEB 92

[Text] Beijing, February 14 (XINHUA)—As a big developing nation, China has "a very important role to play" in dealing with the global issue of environment and development.

Nitin Desai, deputy secretary-general of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), made the remark in an interview with XINHUA during his six-day visit to China, which ended today.

As guest of China's State Planning Commission, Desai came primarily to brief China on preparations for the 1992 UNCED conference, which is scheduled for June in Rio de Janeiro.

"China has played a very crucial and constructive role in the UNCED process," Desai said. Apart from sending high-level delegations to "participate effectively" in the previous three preparatory meetings, China was one of the first to present its national report on environment and development, he added.

Referring to China's noticeable role at an environmental ministerial meeting of developing countries held in Beijing last June, Desai said China "has helped greatly in ensuring the focus of the (coming UNCED) conference." The Beijing declaration passed at last year's meeting "crystalized the views of developing countries on the conference," he said.

The deputy secretary-general from India expected the Rio conference to achieve results in promoting "global partnership" in environment and development, which is the theme of the conference.

While "substantial differences" exist between developing and developed countries, he said, "we hope to find common ground in the spirit of cooperation."

The responsibility for some deterioration of the world environment, such as climate change and depletion of the ozone layer, "rests largely with the industrialized countries, and certainly the developing nations must be concerned," Desai said.

Also, the developing countries feel "it's impossible to separate environment issues with economic issues." And unless actions are taken to resolve some "fundamental economic issues, it would be difficult" for them to address environment protection, he said.

Those are issues being discussed by the UNCED, he said, adding that a program of actions to be hammered out at the coming conference will strive to articulate the "shared and differentiated responsibilities" of the developing and developed countries.

An important supporter of the stand of developing countries, China has played an active part in this regard, he said.

Desai encouraged developing countries to be concerned with global as well as local issues of environment and development. In this aspect, "China has a very important role to play," he added.

On China's work on environment protection, Desai said the "Chinese experience is of great interest to many countries." The experience covers management of pollution, population, land and water resources, and regional planning, according to Desai.

After "indepth discussions" in the past few days, Desai said the environment and its integration with development wins great attention from the Chinese Government, which is "of great importance" to a country with rapid economic development.

Column on U.S. Prison Labor, Hong Kong Refugees

HK1202100192 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO
in Chinese 12 Feb 92 p 1

["New Talk" column: "Sek Kong Tragedy, American Prison-Labor Factories"]

[Text] On the last day of the Year of the Ram, a "gossipy news item" quoted the prediction of a Hong Kong "professional" fortune teller: "The Year of the Monkey will see fewer natural disasters, but frequent man-made calamities." Predictions in this category may provide a topic for idle talk, and anyone can "believe it or not." However, it was quite a coincidence that 24 hours after this "gossipy news item" was off the press, a most unfortunate incident took place in the Sek Kong Detention Center and led to 23 deaths. According to a report in a daily this morning, the Hong Kong Governor has already commissioned a Court of Appeal Judge, Mr. Justice Kempster, to conduct an inquiry into this tragedy

and to submit an investigation report within eight weeks. We have no intention to comment on this incident before publication of the investigation report. However, one point is quite certain: The responsibility for this misfortune does not rest with Hong Kong people. To be fair, we cannot say that there has been anything wrong with the Hong Kong government for that matter. Actually, those Vietnamese boat people who arrived here without an invitation have already spent quite a considerable sum of Hong Kong people's money, while the Hong Kong Government has been perplexed about the issue for quite some time. Chief Legislative Councillor Lydia Dunn said: "The Vietnamese boat people issue has been a heavy burden to the Hong Kong Government for many years...it will be rather difficult to allot more funds to take care of the Vietnamese boat people in Hong Kong." This being the case, the only thorough solution to this issue is to get rid of the burden, "the first asylum port" forced upon Hong Kong, "to rapidly dispatch the Vietnamese boat people in Hong Kong."

The absurdity is that some people who believe themselves to "represent" Hong Kong people's interests, should have a "better idea." They are talking volubly with animated gestures, as if the cause of the deaths of those Vietnamese boat people resulting from the fight among themselves lies in the failure of Hong Kong people and the Hong Kong Government in taking good care of those Vietnamese as best they could!

Especially annoying is that U.S. Vice President Quayle stated in Geneva that "all Vietnamese boat people are political refugees!" According to the press this morning, many celebrities in Hong Kong have "responded" to Quayle, saying that he is ignorant and irresponsible. Everyone knows that the United States is driving Haitians that have swarmed into the United States into the sea. Mrs. Rita Fan Hsu Lai-tai, convenor of Office of the Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils Security Panel, pointed out that the United States obviously has a double standard. Quayle's statement "simply serves to conceal the ugliness of the U.S. Government."

The American people are certainly kindhearted people. However, some brass hats in the United States are more often than not two-faced, hold a double standard in discussing and handling affairs, and are not always that kindhearted and humane. Let us take a recent example. On page 6 of today's issue, RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS EDITION carries a Washington dispatch, saying that according to the latest issue of U.S. BUSINESS WEEKLY, to seek high profits and strengthen their products' competitiveness some U.S. corporations are utilizing prison labor to run factories in a big way. Such factories are found in 21 states involving some 5,000 prisoners.

If people's memories are not too bad, they are likely to remember that not long ago the United States condemned China for exports manufactured by prisoners. Is this not more evidence to its two-faced behavior and double standard?

China has a vast territory with rather complicated conditions. It is difficult to say no products manufactured by prisoners exist in its huge volume of exports. Even so, the Chinese Government has explicitly announced the banning of the export of such products. Furthermore, it would be quite beyond our imagination that the 21 provinces in China would dare counter the government's ban and export products manufactured by prisoners.

We can still remember that when the United States arbitrarily censured China, some people in Hong Kong also joined in the chorus. What will they say now that a U.S. journal has carried an "inside story?" Will they keep their mouths shut again as they did regarding Quayle's nonsense?

Baker Proposes 24 Feb Mideast Peace Talks

OW1302230892 Beijing XINHUA in English
2025 GMT 13 Feb 92

[Text] Washington, February 13 (XINHUA)—U.S. Secretary of State James Baker has proposed the fourth round of bilateral Middle East peace talks between Israel and its Arab neighbors be held here starting February 24, according to U.S. and other sources.

Jordan and the Palestinians have accepted Baker's proposal, Syria and Lebanon have not replied and Israel has agreed in principle, the sources said, insisting on anonymity.

But Israeli Foreign Minister David Levy told Baker in a telephone conversation last week that Israel would like the next round to be held closer to the Middle East, possibly in Europe, diplomatic sources said.

In arguing for a negotiating site closer to the Middle East region, the Israelis noted that their principal negotiators hold important posts in Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's government and that the need to spend prolonged periods in Washington is making it increasingly difficult to perform their normal tasks properly.

The last two rounds of bilateral peace talks paired Israel in separate sets of talks with Syria, Lebanon, Jordan and the Palestinians. Israel is pursuing Arab recognition while Syria is seeking to regain the Golan Heights captured by Israel in the 1967 Middle East war and the Palestinians hope to work out a system of interim self-government for the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Reportage Continues on Baker's Visit to Republics

Turkmenistan, U.S. Set Diplomatic Ties

OW1302183892 Beijing XINHUA in English
1622 GMT 13 Feb 92

[Text] Moscow, February 13 (XINHUA)—Turkmen Foreign Minister A. Kuliiev announced today in Ashkhabad that Turkmenistan and the United States will shortly set up diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level, ITAR-TASS news agency reported.

The U.S. Secretary of State James Baker concluded his short visit to Turkmenistan this morning.

According to Kuliiev, Baker held talks with Turkmenistan President Saparmurad Niyazov during which they discussed prospects for further cooperation and Niyazov's coming visit to the United States.

Baker has left Turkmenistan for Tajikistan.

Baker Meets Tajik President

OW1302183692 Beijing XINHUA in English
1619 GMT 13 Feb 92

[Text] Moscow, February 13 (XINHUA)—United States Secretary of State James Baker held talks today with President Rakhman Nabiyev of Tajikistan in Dushanbe, TASS reported.

Baker told the press after the talks that they discussed the possibility of establishing diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Baker expressed satisfaction with Nabiyev's commitment to democracy, the desire to develop a market economy and respect for the rights of national minorities.

Nabiyev emphasized that his republic abides by the policy of the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and their components.

Baker arrived today in Dushanbe for an official visit. After talks with Nabiyev, Baker will fly to Uzbekistan.

U.S., USSR Deemed Top 1989 Military Spenders

OW1302230992 Beijing XINHUA in English
2119 GMT 13 Feb 92

[Text] Washington, February 13 (XINHUA)—The United States and former Soviet Union were the world's largest military spenders and arms transfers in 1989, according to a U.S. governmental agency.

In a publication released today, the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency said (ACDA) said the U.S. military expenditures fell 0.3 percent in 1989 to 304.1 billion dollars while the Soviet spending fell for the first time in decades to 311 billion dollars, a drop of 6 percent in real terms.

The publication, entitled "World Military Expenditures and Arms Transfers 1990," also said in 1989, the Soviet Union and the United States were world's first and second largest arms exporters, respectively, together accounting for close to 68 percent of world arms exports.

The Soviet Union exported nearly 20 billion dollars in arms in 1989, or 43 percent of the world total, while the United States exported 11.2 billion dollars, or 25 percent of the total, the ACDA said.

From 1985-1989, the Soviet Union was the number one arms supplier to the Middle East region, supplying roughly 24 billions dollars in arms, or nearly one-fourth of all Soviet arms exports during this period, the publication said.

The United States was the second largest arms exporter to this region in 1985-1989, providing 15.4 billion dollars in arms to the region.

In 1989, the world military expenditures was slightly over 1 trillion dollars in current dollars, the publication said. While nearly all of the decline occurred in the developed countries, military spending in developing countries also fell slightly in 1989, continuing a downward trend which began in 1984, it added.

Military expenditures in the Middle East region reached their lowest level of the decade, 53.2 billion dollars in 1989, representing a drop of 36 percent from the 1983 peak level of 82.8 billion dollars, the ACDA said.

But this region is still the world's largest importer of arms, importing 12.1 billion dollars in arms in 1989, nearly 27 of the world's arms import market, it said.

South Asia, one of the smallest arms importing regions in 1979, was the second largest in 1989, the ACDA said.

Black Sea Fleet, U.S. Navy Hold Joint Exercise

OW1302184192 Beijing XINHUA in English
1656 GMT 13 Feb 92

[Text] Moscow, February 13 (XINHUA)—The Black Sea Fleet of the Commonwealth of the Independent States and the Sixth Fleet of the U.S. Navy held a first ever military exercise in the Mediterranean.

The exercise has ended smoothly, according to the ITAR-TASS News Agency today.

XINHUA Reports U.S. Aid to Republics

OW1302231092 Beijing XINHUA in English
2148 GMT 13 Feb 92

[Text] Washington, February 13 (XINHUA)—The Bush administration said today that it will add 10 plane loads of food and medicine to the on-going airlift of emergency aid to the former Soviet republics.

This will bring to a total of 64 flights of the aid that the United States plans to rush to the starving ex-Soviets.

The first cargo plane with relief aid on board left a U.S. base in Germany on February 10 and the remaining aid was expected to deliver over a two-week period.

The additional shipments would be sent particularly to the "central Asian states where the demand for emergency medical relief is especially high," White House Spokesman Marlin Fitzwater said.

The 54 flights announced last month are expected to ferry 2,000 tons of food, medicine and medical supplies worth 60 million dollars to 23 cities all over the former Soviet Union. The food consists of mostly military rations left from the Gulf war.

U.S. officials have admitted that the airlift—codenamed "Operation Provide Hope"—is symbolic since the entire American food contribution only amounts to two dinners for all residents of Moscow.

"The need is continuing, and certainly remains great and will continue to remain great, so we want to be able to offer everything we can find," Fitzwater said.

EC Provides 200 Million ECUs in Aid to Russia

*OW1202151492 Beijing XINHUA in English
1445 GMT 12 Feb 92*

[Text] Moscow, February 12 (XINHUA)—The European Community (EC) has provided 200 million European Currency Units (ECU), about 260 million U.S. dollars, worth of assistance to Russia in the first two months of this year, a senior official said here today.

Deputy Minister of Social Security Aleksandr Zhitnikov told a press conference that the aid, which will be shipped in three separate batches, includes meat, milk powder as well as animal and vegetable oil.

Zhitnikov pointed out the assistance can only help those people in the lowest income brackets. It cannot solve all problems, he added.

Russia To Consider Military Sales to Sri Lanka

*OW1202180292 Beijing XINHUA in English
1542 GMT 12 Feb 92*

[Text] Colombo, February 12 (XINHUA)—Russia will consider cooperations in the military field with Sri Lanka if the island country made an official request, Russian ambassador was quoted as saying today.

However, Russia has no policy on arms sales to Sri Lanka at present, Ambassador Yuriy N. Vinogradov said at a meeting with local reporters at the Russian Cultural Center here.

The envoy said his country agreed to cut down its arms sales to foreign countries, Russia did not pose any threat to any country in the world, he added.

"Russia will work hand in hand with other world states in making the Indian Ocean a peace zone within two years," he said.

U.S. TV Network Broadcasts Live From Havana

*OW1302184092 Beijing XINHUA in English
1652 GMT 13 Feb 92*

[Text] Havana, February 13 (XINHUA)—The U.S. Television Network, NBC, broadcast live for the first time Wednesday directly from Havana its morning show dedicated to reflections on diverse facets of life on the island, according to PRENSA LATINA.

Appearing in one of the gardens of the well-known Morro Castle, Brian Gumble and Catherine Couric, hosts of the morning show "Today," presented several reports and interviews about the economic situation on the island and its film industry, baseball and music.

The live broadcast coincided with the 40th anniversary of the morning show "Today."

In a report on what Cubans think of the United States, one capital laborer declared that in Cuba there are no feelings of animosity whatsoever against the American people since "they are workers just like ourselves, with their worries and family problems like any ordinary person."

The rift between the two countries was imposed by the rulers in Washington and not by the ordinary citizens, said another. Meanwhile a housewife had the opinion that "hate and war must not exist any longer so that we can live in a peaceful world."

An NBC source pointed out that the Cuban authorities offered them every facility for the production of the show that will also be televised Thursday morning live from Havana. On Friday the Cuban theme will be re-broadcast from the U.S. city of Miami.

The same source disclosed that groups against the Cuban Government protested in front of the network's head office in the United States demanding that it refrain from transmitting from Cuba.

NBC's TV station in Miami received dozens of bomb threats against the morning show's broadcast from Cuba.

Further Reportage on Spring Festival Events

CPPCC Holds Party for Diplomats

*OW2401140692 Beijing XINHUA in English
1336 GMT 24 JAN 92*

[Text] Beijing, January 24 (XINHUA)—The National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) held a spring-festival party here today to entertain foreign diplomats and their spouses.

Vice Chairman of the CPPCC National Committee Gu Mu, Wang Guangying, Qian Weichang and Ismail Amat attended the party.

On behalf of vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee Zhou Peiyuan, Song Demin, secretary-general of the CPPCC, said in his address that China has achieved remarkable achievements in various fields over the past year.

He said that though the international situation was seeing great changes and China was experiencing great natural calamities, the Chinese Government always took economic work as its central task.

Practice shows that the socialist path with Chinese characteristics chosen by the Chinese people agrees with the Chinese situation, he said.

He said that as a broad patriotic organization for a united front, the CPPCC has played an increasingly important role in China's socialist construction.

In the international arena, the CPPCC has made friendly exchanges with their counterparts in more than 40 countries.

He said that the CPPCC has set up new relations with related organizations abroad and it has contributed to the promotion of friendship and mutual understanding with people in other countries.

Foreign Military Attaches Celebrate

OW2701154192 Beijing XINHUA in English
1503 GMT 27 Jan 92

[Text] Beijing, January 27 (XINHUA)—The Chinese Ministry of National Defense held here today a get-together for foreign military attaches in Beijing to celebrate the Chinese Lunar New Year, or the Spring Festival.

Among those present were General Qin Jiwei, minister of national defense; General Chi Haotian, chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army (PLA); General Zhao Nanqi, director of the PLA General Logistics Department; General Xu Xin, deputy chief of General Staff; and Lieutenant General Yu Yongbo, deputy director of the PLA General Political Department.

Military attaches, their wives and children from over 40 countries were also present at the occasion.

Song Jian Attends Reception

OW3001022092 Beijing Central Television
Program One Network in Mandarin 1400 GMT
29 Jan 92

[From the "Night News" program]

[Text] Today, the State Science and Technology Commission hosted a Spring Festival reception for foreign

diplomatic envoys and scientific and technological counsellors. [Video opens with a long shot of the reception hall packed with foreign guests]

Song Jian, minister of the State Science and Technology Commission; and Hui Yongzheng and Li Xiaoshi, vice ministers of the State Science and Technology Commission, extended to the guests Chinese New Year greetings for the Year of the Monkey. They also wished greater progress in the scientific and technological cooperation between China and other countries in the world. [Video shows shots of Song Jian chatting with foreign guests]

Attending the reception were more than 100 ranking diplomats from over 60 countries, as well as major responsible individuals from the Beijing offices of UN international organizations.

Northeast Asia

DPRK Envoy Denounces Japan on Nuclear Issue

SK1102134192 Beijing Radio Beijing in Korean
1100 GMT 10 Feb 92

[Text] After the Japanese press announcement about nuclear inspection of the DPRK and its maneuver to arm itself with nuclear weapons, Chu Chang-chun, DPRK ambassador to China, held a press conference in Beijing this morning.

Ambassador Chu Chang-chun said that the world has reacted favorably to the DPRK, which signed the nuclear safeguards accords required by the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty with the International Atomic Energy Agency on 30 January and revealed its principled stance on the ratification and inspection included in the nuclear safeguard accords.

He said that the Japanese Government authorities have made impure remarks challenging the DPRK's progressive efforts and measure. Ambassador Chu Chang-chun said that, because Japan considers the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula and the possibility of Korea's reunification to adversely affect its ambition, its actions are anachronistic.

Ambassador Chu Chang-chun said that there are many indications that Japan could possess nuclear weapons at any moment. He said that the Japanese Government should wake up from the dream it had in the old colonial and imperial days and should act with discretion. He urged Japan to stop its charges against the DPRK on the nuclear inspection issue immediately.

Answering a U.S. ABC reporter's question about the date of a nuclear inspection of the DPRK, Ambassador Chu Chang-chun said that a DPRK organization concerned will ratify the nuclear safeguards accord as soon as possible. He added that the DPRK will never drag it out and that when the nuclear safeguards accord is ratified, the DPRK will accept a nuclear inspection.

Southeast Asia & Pacific**Qian Qichen Continues Visit to Vietnam****Views Ties With Counterpart**

OW1302201992 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1620 GMT 13 Feb 92

[By reporter Yang Mu (2799 2606) and Zhang Jiaxiang (1728 0502 4382)]

[Text] Hanoi, 13 February (XINHUA)—Chinese State Councilor and Foreign Minister Qian Qichen held talks with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam at the State Guesthouse in Hanoi this afternoon.

Reviewing with satisfaction the progress achieved in bilateral relations since the Sino-Vietnamese summit meeting last November, the two foreign ministers agreed that both sides have made positive efforts to implement the results of the summit, that the two countries are rapidly resuming and developing relations, and that agreements on economic cooperation and mutual exemption of visas to be signed by the two countries are a concrete embodiment of the development of relations between the two nations.

Foreign Minister Qian said: "During their visit last year, General Secretary Do Muoi and Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet extended an official invitation to General Secretary Jiang Zemin, President Yang Shangkun, and Premier Li Peng to visit Vietnam. Premier Li Peng has accepted the invitation and plans to visit your country in the second half of this year. The exact date will be fixed through diplomatic channels."

On behalf of Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet, Nguyen Manh Cam warmly welcomed Premier Li Peng's visit to Vietnam in the latter half of this year. He said: This is going to be a major event in relations between the two countries, and it will certainly further the good-neighborly and friendly relations between them. Vietnam sets great store by it.

The two foreign ministers also exchanged opinions and concluded agreements on establishing consulate generals in each other's country, on enhancing consultation between their ministries, on signing agreements on exemption of dual taxation and investment protection, and on opening border ports.

On the current international situation, Foreign Minister Qian said: The Soviet Union's disintegration spells an end to the bipolar world structure. The world remains unsettled, however, by the emergence of previously hidden contradictions, by the widening gap between North and South, by the extremely volatile international situation, and by the growing number of unpredictable factors. Nevertheless, the Asia-Pacific region enjoys relative stability and economic development. The political

settlement of the Cambodian issue and the normalization of Sino-Vietnamese relations are conducive to the region's peace and development.

Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam agreed with Foreign Minister Qian's analysis of the international situation, observing that the normalization of Vietnamese-Chinese relations constitutes an important contribution to regional peace and stability.

Foreign Minister Qian gave an account of his visit to Cambodia. The two foreign ministers shared the view that a general trend has developed in favor of implementing the Paris Agreements regarding the Cambodian issue. Both sides agreed to continue efforts to advance the Cambodian peace process and to implement the Paris Agreements.

The talks were held in a sincere [cheng zhi 6134 2304] and friendly [you hao 0645 1170] atmosphere.

Chinese participants in the talks included Zhang Dewei, Chinese ambassador to Vietnam; Wang Yingfan, director of the Foreign Ministry's Department of Asian Affairs; and Wu Jianmin, director of the Foreign Ministry's Information Department. Vietnamese participants included Vice Foreign Minister (Vo Khoan); Dang Nghiem Hoang, Vietnamese ambassador to China; and directors of some of the departments under Vietnam's Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

After the talks, Nguyen Manh Cam hosted a banquet in honor of Foreign Minister Qian Qichen and his entourage.

Vietnam 'Treasured' Visit

OW1302175292 Beijing XINHUA in English
1738 GMT 13 Feb 92

[Text] Hanoi, February 13 (XINHUA)—Vietnam treasured Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen's current visit to the country, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam said here today.

Cam made the remark during his meeting with Qian.

Qian said that the first meeting between the two foreign ministers since the normalization of ties between the two countries last November would play an active role in further developing the good-neighborly relations and carrying out the results of Sino-Vietnamese summit last November.

Both men believed that the bilateral relations have been developing since the summit.

Such development was manifested by the two agreements to be signed, one on economic cooperation and the other on mutual exemption of visas, they said.

Qian told Cam that Premier Li Peng would visit Vietnam in the second half of the year at the invitation of Vietnamese Communist Party General Secretary Do Muoi and Chairman of Council of Ministers Vo Van Kiet.

The specific date of the visit is still unknown, Qian said, adding it will be discussed through diplomatic means.

Nguyen Manh Cam, on behalf of Vo Van Kiet, expressed his welcome to Li Peng's visit to Vietnam late this year.

He said Li's visit is a great event in the bilateral relations, and will promote the good-neighborly relationship between the two countries, he said.

The two foreign ministers also exchanged views and reached agreements on issues of setting up general consulates in Beijing and Hanoi, enforcing consultations between the two foreign ministries, opening border ports, exemption from dual tax and investment protection.

They discussed the current world situation and reached a consensus.

Qian also briefed Cam on his two-day visit to Cambodia.

Both of them held that it was a general trend to carry out the Paris Peace Agreements on Cambodia. They agreed to continue their efforts to push forward the Cambodian peace process for a complete implementation of the Paris Agreements.

In addition, Qian briefed Nguyen on Li Peng's four-nation Europe tour, the United Nations Security Council summit Li attended and the Africa visit by himself.

In his turn, Cam gave a brief introduction to Qian of Hanoi's recent important diplomatic activities.

After their meeting, Cam gave a banquet in honor of Qian and his delegation.

Cooperation, Visa Agreements Signed

*OW1402083692 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0608 GMT 14 Feb 92*

[By reporters Yang Mu (2799 2606), Zhang Jiaxiang (1728 1367 4382), and Hou Hexiang (0186 7729 4382)]

[Text] Hanoi, 14 February (XINHUA)—Chinese State Councilor and Foreign Minister Qian Qichen and Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam today signed agreements here on economic cooperation and mutual exemption of visa requirements between the two countries on behalf of their respective governments.

In order to develop and strengthen economic cooperation between the two countries, a Sino-Vietnamese conference on economic cooperation was held in Beijing in late January this year. After full discussions, both sides agreed to sign "The Agreement on Economic Cooperation Between the Governments of the People's Republic of China and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam." According to this agreement, both sides have agreed to vigorously promote and develop long-term, sustained, and stable bilateral economic cooperation in various forms, based on the principles of equality and mutual benefit and the needs and capabilities of each country,

with a view to promoting common national economic development. The agreement goes into effect as of the date of signing.

"The Agreement on Mutual Exemption of Visa Requirements" provides that citizens of the People's Republic of China and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam who hold valid diplomatic and service passports—or ordinary passports for official trips issued by their respective countries—and their companions using the same passports are exempted from the requirement of entry, exit, or transit visas in the country of their counterpart. This agreement takes effect 15 March 1992.

Qian, Cam Hold News Conference

*OW1402113792 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0913 GMT 14 Feb 92*

[By XINHUA reporter Yang Mu (2799 2606) and RENMIN RIBAO reporter Wang Rongjiu (3769 2837 0036)]

[Text] Hanoi, 14 Feb (XINHUA)—Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, who is also a state councillor, and his Vietnamese counterpart Nguyen Manh Cam held a joint news conference at the State Guesthouse in Hanoi this morning. They agreed that, since the normalization of Sino-Vietnamese relations, smooth progress has been made in implementing the results of the two countries' summit meeting, and that prospects for developing bilateral relations are bright.

The Vietnamese foreign minister spoke highly of Qian Qichen's current visit to Hanoi, and the Chinese foreign minister expressed satisfaction with the results of his visit. Qian Qichen said: "I have just signed an agreement with Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam on economic cooperation and another on mutual exemption of visas. These two agreements are very significant. My talks with Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam were conducted in a friendly and sincere atmosphere. The two sides have reached a number of agreements. We also exchanged views on international issues and shared identical or similar views on many issues. We believe that both China and Vietnam, which are the signatories to the Paris agreement for political settlement of the Cambodian issue, have the responsibility to ensure that the Cambodian peace process is Cambodia smooth."

In response to a reporter's question about the contents of the Sino-Vietnamese agreement on mutual exemption of visas, the Chinese foreign minister said: The agreement refers to visas for diplomats and officials, and visas are required for ordinary citizens on private trips.

A Chinese reporter asked Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam: "Does Vietnam plan to invite a delegation from the quadripartite Supreme National Council [SNC] of Cambodia, headed by Sihanouk, to visit Hanoi?" The Vietnamese foreign minister said: An invitation was already extended to Prince Sihanouk and Hun Sen during my visit to Cambodia. They originally planned to

visit Vietnam in December 1991. But, due to the subsequent development of the situation in Cambodia, Prince Sihanouk requested that the visit be postponed until April or May of this year. Vietnam, as a signatory to the Paris agreement, hopes that the agreement will be seriously implemented, and that national reconciliation will be achieved among all parties in Cambodia for establishing a peaceful, independent, neutral, and nonaligned Cambodia which maintains friendly relations with all countries.

Discussing the issue of Vietnamese-Chinese economic cooperation, Nguyen Manh Cam said: "The economic cooperation agreement only lays the groundwork. The governments of the two countries encourage cooperation between their respective firms and enterprises in various forms, such as direct investment, processing of imported materials, and cooperation in production. Various contracts will be signed in the course of implementing the agreement. The Chinese foreign minister and I have agreed that, in order to encourage economic cooperation, the two sides will sign an agreement on investment and another on avoiding dual taxation."

Qian Qichen said: "The prospects for expanding Sino-Vietnamese economic relations are bright. It is very important that we establish good-neighborly relations between China and Vietnam, two close neighbors who are linked by mountains and rivers. As far as economic cooperation is concerned, we should first of all restore railway, navigation, aviation, and communication links. This will greatly enhance economic exchanges between the two countries. Since economic reforms were introduced in China, many local governments and firms have been vested with decisionmaking powers. As Vietnam is also carrying out economic reforms, Vietnamese enterprises have also been given decisionmaking powers. Therefore, in keeping with the development of the new situation, Sino-Vietnamese economic cooperation should be carried out in diverse forms, and Chinese and Vietnamese firms and enterprises should be allowed to establish as many direct contacts as possible."

Qian Leaves for Ho Chi Minh City

*OW1402080292 Beijing XINHUA in English
0754 GMT 14 Feb 92*

[Text] Hanoi, February 14 (XINHUA)—Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen told his Vietnamese counterpart Nguyen Manh Cam before leaving for Ho Chi Minh City that he is satisfied with his successful visit here.

Qian expressed his thanks to him for the hospitality accorded him by the government and people of Vietnam.

He also said he is pleased to go to Ho Chi Minh City, where he is expected to meet Nguyen Van Linh and Do Muoi, former and current general secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party.

Nguyen noted that the relationship between the two countries has well begun with the new year and augured well for smooth furtherance [sentence as received].

Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Vu Khoan and Chinese Ambassador to Vietnam Zhang Dewei are accompanying Qian on his trip to Ho Chi Minh City.

Guangxi To Resume Shipping Business With Vietnam

*OW1402105392 Beijing XINHUA in English
1027 GMT 14 Feb 92*

[Text] Nanning, February 14 (XINHUA)—Approved by the state, the Beihai Ocean Shipping Company of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region will resume shipping cargo from Guangxi to Vietnam.

This is the first local navigation company in China to resume shipping operations with Vietnam.

Both Beihai City of Guangxi and Vietnam are located in the Beibu Gulf [Gulf of Tonkin] and face each other across the sea.

The Beihai Ocean Shipping Company has sent people to make an investigation in Vietnam to pave the way for smooth-going of the shipping operations.

Near East & South Asia

Reception Marks Opening of Embassy in Tel Aviv

*OW1102091792 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0240 GMT 10 Feb 92*

[By reporter Li Hongqi (2621 4767 2475)]

[Text] Tel Aviv, 9 February (XINHUA)—The Chinese Embassy in Israel held a reception today to mark the establishment of Sino-Israeli diplomatic relations and the opening of the embassy.

Israeli Foreign Minister Levi, Defense Minister Arens, other government officials, and friends from various circles—totaling some 130 people—defied snow to attend the reception. They offered congratulations to Tang Zhenqi, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Israel.

Foreign Minister Levi wrote a message in the guest book, which says: "After years of waiting, the establishment of diplomatic ties between Israel and China has finally become a reality. Israeli-Chinese relations will be closer than ever. Best wishes to the smooth and successful operations of the Chinese Embassy in Israel."

China and Israel issued a joint communique in Beijing on 24 January, which declared the establishment of diplomatic relations. The Chinese Embassy in Israel was formally opened on 26 January after a flag-raising ceremony.

Pakistan To Adhere to Nuclear Nonproliferation

OW1202133192 Beijing XINHUA in English
1243 GMT 12 Feb 92

[Text] Islamabad, February 12 (XINHUA)—Pakistan Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif said here today he will continue to strive for nuclear non-proliferation in South Asia.

"We support non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. That is our policy," the prime minister said at a press conference here this afternoon.

Answering a question, the prime minister said Pakistan's policy is as to how best the goal of nuclear non-proliferation can be achieved and there is no change in this policy.

"We should concentrate on nuclear non-proliferation and should not get involved in the controversy as to whether we are a nuclear power or not," he said, adding "whatever our capability, we want to use it for purely peaceful purposes."

The prime minister put forth a proposal in June last year for convening a five-nation conference involving Pakistan, India, China, the United States and the former Soviet Union (now Russia) on nuclear non-proliferation in South Asia.

At the press conference, Nawaz Sharif also touched upon the Afghan issue, saying Pakistan supports the U.N. secretary general's five-point plan for a peaceful settlement of the Afghanistan issue and also supports the proposed convening of an Afghan assembly for resolving the problem.

"We wish a speedy settlement of this long-standing dispute," he said.

Referring to the admission of the Central Asian muslim republics in the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO), the prime minister said he is looking forward to positive talks on the admission and express the hope that their admission will be a positive outcome for the ECO which now groups Pakistan, Iran and Turkey.

Sub-Saharan Africa

Yang Fuchang Departs Ethiopia for Mauritius

Officials Stress Ties

OW1202130792 Beijing XINHUA in English
1159 GMT 12 Feb 92

[By Huang Pengnian]

[Text] Addis Ababa, February 12 (XINHUA)—Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister Yang Fuchang left here for Mauritius this afternoon, after concluding a three-day visit to Ethiopia.

Yang Fuchang arrived here on February 10.

During the visit, Meles Zenawi, president of the Ethiopian transitional government, met and had a cordial and friendly talk with Yang. Meanwhile, Ethiopian Foreign Minister Mesfin Seyoum and other senior government officials respectively exchanged views with the Chinese deputy foreign minister on bilateral relations and on matters of mutual interest and concern.

The host hoped that China would broaden the existing areas of cooperation with Ethiopia and provide humanitarian assistance to the country.

Yang Fuchang expressed China's willingness to further strengthen its relations of cooperation with Ethiopia. China would continue to provide assistance to Ethiopia, he added.

Besides, Salim A. Salim, secretary general of the Organisation of African Unity, also exchanged views with the Chinese deputy foreign minister on African and international affairs. Salim said that Africa would concentrate its efforts to develop its economy and overcome the difficulties facing the continent.

Yang Fuchang said that China is attaching importance to its relations with Africa. He expressed the hope that African countries would strengthen their unity to overcome the difficulties and develop their economy on self-reliance. Both sides hoped that the relations between OAU and China would further develop.

OAU Secretary Comments Detailed

OW1202130592 Beijing XINHUA in English
1139 GMT 12 Feb 92

[Text] Addis Ababa, February 12 (XINHUA)—Salim A. Salim, secretary general of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), said today that Africa is now in a difficult period while the change is under way.

In his meeting with visiting Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister Yang Fuchang here this morning, Salim said that OAU is now focusing its attention on the settlement of conflicts in some African countries.

Referring to the establishment of a new world order, the OAU senior official said that the developing countries, especially Africa, should not be excluded. The new world order should be established on the basis of justice and equality.

Talking about the relations between China and Africa, he said that China is a long and reliable friend of Africa. The stability and rising strength of China are important to developing countries as well as to Africa.

He hoped that the relations between China and Africa including OAU further develop in the future.

Liu Guijin, charge d'affaires a.i. [ad interim] of the Chinese Embassy to Ethiopia was present on the occasion.

Yang Fuchang arrived here on February 10 for a visit to Ethiopia.

Latin America & Caribbean

Beijing Marks Anniversary of Sino-Mexican Ties

Friendship Groups Host Reception

OW1302115592 Beijing XINHUA in English
1137 GMT 13 Feb 92

[Text] Beijing, February 13 (XINHUA)—The twentieth anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Mexico was marked at a reception jointly hosted here today by the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries (CPAFFC) and the China-Latin America Friendship Association.

Present were Lei Jieqiong, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and leading officials of the Foreign Ministry and the Ministry of Culture.

Han Xu, president of the CPAFFC, and Ignacio Rios Navarro, charges d'affaires of the Mexican embassy in Beijing, proposed toasts at the reception.

Expressing satisfaction at the steady growth of the Sino-Mexican friendship and cooperation in various fields, they were confident that the friendship between the Chinese and Mexican people will be further consolidated and developed.

Yang, Qian Send Messages

OW1302085992 Beijing XINHUA in English
0825 GMT 13 Feb 92

[Text] Beijing, February 13 (XINHUA)—Chinese President Yang Shangkun and Foreign Minister Qian Qichen sent messages of greetings to their counterparts in Mexico today, acclaiming the 20th anniversary of the establishment of Sino-Mexico diplomatic relations.

In his message to Mexican President Carlos Salinas, Yang said the past two decades have witnessed gratifying progress in the friendly cooperative relations between the two countries in all areas.

He expressed the belief that these relations based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence will be further strengthened.

Qian expressed his best wishes to Mexican Foreign Minister Fernando Solana in his message, saying that he expects reinforcement of the friendly cooperative ties between the two countries.

Political & Social

Political Bureau Holds 'Important Meeting'

HK1402041692 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese
14 Feb 92 p 6

["Special article" by Hsi Hong (6007 7703): "Reformers and Conservatives Locked in Trial of Strength at Central Political Bureau's Enlarged Meeting"]

[Text] An enlarged meeting of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau opened in Beijing on Wednesday. At the meeting, CPC General Secretary Jiang Zemin officially relayed a series of important speeches on reform and opening up that Deng Xiaoping had delivered during his recent inspection tour of south China. This latest enlarged meeting of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau must be another important meeting of historical significance since the Third Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee.

The core of Deng Xiaoping's recent speeches is nothing but to reiterate that China has no other way out than to carry on reform and opening up and to keep boosting the economy. This is another powerful call by this old but still most prestigious Chinese leader after two years of silence.

The 4 June incident in 1989 ended up with the stepping down of the former CPC General Secretary Zhao Ziyang, the executor of Deng Xiaoping's line of reform. Apart from the decline of the pro-reform force within the CPC hierarchy, the greatest impact the event had on the cause of reform must be the ideological chaos both inside and outside the party on the issue of reform, since China's reform bears, in the eyes of most CPC members and the public, not only "Deng's" trademark, but also "Zhao's."

Although Deng Xiaoping made a speech on the fifth day after the 4 June incident, that is, on 9 June 1989, to reiterate the necessity of upholding reform and opening up, his influence had decreased to a certain extent within the CPC because of the incident. What is particularly noteworthy is that, as the conservative force had managed to bring the CPC's propaganda machine under its control and was not actively following Deng Xiaoping's line and ideas, the reform had lost the mass media's support. What is more, given the peaceful evolution that has taken place in the Soviet Union and East Europe, the reform and opening up of China has actually come to a halt over the past two and a half years.

But, after all, Deng Xiaoping is Deng Xiaoping. Despite his advanced age, his brain remains sober and quick. So, he started a redeployment for his great reform program last year.

Learning wisdom from Mao Zedong, he turned to Shanghai in the south for the support of public opinion since the propaganda machine in Beijing was not at his disposal. Through the mass media there he boldly preached emancipation of the mind and loudly urged

upholding reform and opening up. Deng Xiaoping firmly believes that his appeal, whether made in the northern or southern parts of the country, will win the broad masses' support, since reform is in keeping with the people's will.

Deng Xiaoping worked especially hard on this since January this year. At the age of 87, he visited Shenzhen and Zhuhai in south China as a gesture to reaffirm his appreciation of the splendid success of the special economic zones, which are the products of reform and opening up. Taking the opportunity, he sharply and profoundly pointed out: China has no other way out than to carry on reform. Meanwhile, supporters for reform on Shanghai's propaganda front launched a massive offensive against the conservative faction, the most powerful one ever launched in the past two and a half years. In only a few days, from 8 to 13 February [ben yue 2609 2588], WEN HUI BAO, an official newspaper in Shanghai, published three articles by staff commentators on the necessity of upholding the CPC's line for reform and opening up, justly, forcefully, and straightforwardly supporting Deng Xiaoping's reform program.

The CPC is to call its 14th national congress this autumn. Deng Xiaoping is probably the one who knows more clearly than anybody else that this may be the last chance for him to uphold and save the reform and opening up, which is an important part of his political life. One may say that the 14th CPC National Congress will decide the direction and access to development of China in the last decade of the 20th century, as well as who are to be selected as the successors to the CPC leadership. What is still more important is that the 14th CPC National Congress will decide whether the CPC will keep up with the Deng Xiaoping line which insists on reform and opening up, at a moment when communism is on the decline worldwide.

Deng Xiaoping's southward tour and a series of important speeches he made along his trip are part of his efforts to pave the way for the 14th CPC National Congress. And, the enlarged meeting of the CPC Political Bureau is more obviously for the same purpose. This meeting is in fact wrestling between the pro-reform and pragmatist faction and the conservative force within the party before the 14th CPC National Congress. As an old tradition of the CPC regarding inner-party struggle, there is usually a full-scale and acute wrestling before every party congress, followed by a show of unity and consensus just on the eve of every party congress. Therefore, this latest enlarged meeting of the CPC Political Bureau should be regarded as one of decisive importance to China's reform program. One may say that it is no less important than the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee that started the reform in China 13 years ago.

Jiang Reports Deng's Remarks

HK1402044292 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese
14 Feb 92 p 6

["Special dispatch": "Jiang Zemin Conveys Deng Xiaoping's Remarks From Recent South China Tour at Enlarged Meeting of CPC Central Committee's Political Bureau"]

[Text] News from Beijing revealed that an enlarged meeting of the CPC Central Committee's Political Bureau was held in Beijing on Wednesday, with General Secretary Jiang Zemin conveying remarks made by Deng Xiaoping during the latter's recent inspection tour in the south: "To refrain from pursuing socialism and carrying out reform and opening up, and to opt for another road will only lead to a dead end. Whoever wavers and fails to uphold this road will fall from power." Deng Xiaoping also stressed that there are certain areas in capitalism which can be useful to socialism, and thus there is no need to be afraid of capitalism.

China Will Not Change As Long As Older Generation Still Around

According to news sources from Beijing quoted in Taiwan's LIEN HO PAO, Jiang Zemin conveyed the following remarks by Deng Xiaoping at the enlarged meeting of the CPC Central Committee's Political Bureau: "In the last two years, the existing central authorities have done well, but there remain many problems. As long as the older generation is around, China will not change. But the old people should only help from the side and not become obstacles to the young people. The problem in the Soviet Union stemmed from within, and we should therefore rely on our own sense of consciousness and refrain from making any mistakes. For instance, if the '4 June' incident were not well managed, there could have been a big question. Old people's memories worsen as they grow older. I, for example, used to have an excellent memory in the past, but it is not so anymore. Another bad thing about old people is their stubbornness. We have to be aware of this ourselves, and the same is true for me. Hence, I only speak out at very important occasions; ordinarily, I would not say anything. It is necessary to rely on real effort and not brag about little accomplishments. We have not even reached a state of modest comfort, so there is nothing to brag about. One should carry out one's work modestly, do more and talk less. We rely on real effort and experience, not on the churning out of articles."

Jiang Zemin claimed: Deng Xiaoping meant that people within the party have not only encountered problems in economic undertaking, but also suffered a setback in combating internal corruption. "It took Shenzhen 11 years to get where it is now, but everything can collapse very quickly if mismanaged. Did East Europe and the Soviet Union not crumble overnight?"

Some People Opposed Opening Up Right From Start

Deng Xiaoping also stressed: "Another 30 years and we will be able to take a more defined road. The road to socialism with Chinese characteristics will become richer each day. It is necessary to insist on carrying out reform and opening up. However, some comrades have opposed opening up right from the start, beginning with the contract responsibility system to the economic reform and opening up. They have been opposed to this not just

once, but consistently. When the argument grew to its most intense moment, he said: Let them go ahead with it, with strict scorekeeping. One point is one point. Others said: Every one yuan invested by foreign capital is one unit of capitalism. But why be afraid? There are also areas in capitalism which are useful to socialism."

Jiang Zemin also conveyed a speech which Deng Xiaoping delivered to local leaders at the Wuhan train station at 1625 on 18 January: "At present, people may not necessarily look up to us, but they will in 30 years' time. We have to introduce more foreign-funded enterprises and not be afraid to do so. As long as we keep a clear head, there is no need to fear foreign capital or engaging in some capitalism. We still have state-run, collective, as well as township and town enterprises. The contract responsibility system on a household basis with remuneration linked to output should be intensified in the countryside. The key to whether or not the CPC will change lies within the CPC; hence, do not be afraid of peaceful evolution by the imperialists. The key lies in nothing happening within the Communist Party. Take, for instance, what is happening now: There are many meetings, many documents, but nothing new is said nor created. Formalism is being committed."

"It should be noted that bureaucratism is a feature of peaceful evolution. I hope that the leaders will not issue directives everywhere because when there are too many directives, the people below would not know where to start."

Success in Shenzhen Proves Correctness of Reform

Jiang Zemin also reported a statement that Deng Xiaoping made at a meeting with the party committee secretaries and mayors of Shenzhen and Zhuhai at 1600 on 19 January: "I am very pleased with this level that you have reached in 11 years. But the developed regions should turn over money to the higher authorities in order to narrow the gap between the rich and the poor. Shenzhen spent little on its principal construction, but reaped huge returns, proving that we were correct in starting on the road of reform and opening up and may go ahead boldly. As long as the economy is developed, the people, including the people of Hong Kong, will change their concepts; therefore, I encourage everyone to carry on. But, experience should be summed up and mistakes corrected. Guangdong should catch up with Asia's four little dragons in 20 years' time. But graft and corruption in society should not be allowed to penetrate or grow. This should be handled. One cannot be soft in erasing the evil practices in society. Both hands should be firm: One hand to concentrate on the evil practices, and the other to concentrate on reform and opening up."

Deng Cited on Conservatives

OW1402123592 Tokyo KYODO in English 1220 GMT
14 Feb 92

[Text] Beijing, Feb. 14 KYODO—China's influential patriarch Deng Xiaoping has extensively criticized the

nation's conservative leaders in recent commentaries during his visit to central and southern China, according to the text of the commentaries obtained by KYODO NEWS SERVICE on Friday.

During the January visit to the major industrial city of Wuhan on the Yangtze River and to the Shenzhen and Zhuhai Special Economic Zones on China's southern coast, Deng strongly urged all-out development of a reform-oriented policy by introducing the "strong points" of capitalism, the text shows.

Deng also called for efforts to secure a solid political power base, pointing out that the loss of China's socialist orientation through "peaceful evolution" need not be feared if both the Communist Party and the nation's economy are stable, it said.

The commentaries, which were reported separately to an expanded meeting of the Communist Party's Politburo held on Wednesday, to the Central Advisory Commission and to an urgently convened session of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, were seen as an indication that the reformist troupe has taken the initiative in the run-up to the 14th party congress set for the end of this year, authoritative Chinese sources said.

The sources said General Secretary Jiang Zemin reported on Deng's comments at the Politburo meeting and that Feng Chong, secretary general of the National People's Congress, informed the Standing Committee members.

The commentaries will likely be studied nationwide in the near future, the sources said.

Deng made the comments in Wuhan on January 18, in Shenzhen and the neighboring Zhuhai economic zone on January 19, and in southern Jiangxi on January 30.

On February 1, he appeared on television for the first time in about a year. The nationwide broadcast showed Deng smiling and waving at a reception in Shanghai on the eve of the Chinese Lunar New Year.

While noting that the reform-oriented, open-door policy is the "last option" left for China other than stagnation, Deng expressed his determination to work for the elimination of the conservatives at the year-end party congress, according to the text.

He also acknowledged there were and always had been opponents to the reform, and said that "waverers" should leave the party.

Referring to the small group of conservative "grand old men" whose continuing prestige stems from their early association with the Communist Revolution, the 87-year-old Deng said the elderly should "foster the next generation and give them advice but never stand in their way."

He thus showed his desire to see the abolition of the Central Advisory Commission, which he himself created

to shift his elderly counterparts away from direct leadership roles, and which has since been a conservative stronghold, the sources said.

Deng also strongly encouraged joint enterprises with foreign firms and the strengthening of the contract responsibility system in China's agriculture.

Speaking of coastal Guangdong Province, a showcase of reform adjacent to Hong Kong, Deng said it will overtake the "four dragons" in Asia—South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Singapore—in the next 20 years, and China will be credited by the world for its economic power in the next 30 years, according to the text.

The commentaries suggest that a recovery of the free-market economy approach spearheaded by former General Secretary Zhao Ziyang is in the offing, the sources said.

Zhao was forced out of office following the military crackdown on the prodemocracy demonstrators at Tiananmen Square in June 1989.

Concern Expressed on Hong Kong

HK1402004692 Hong Kong THE STANDARD
in English 14 Feb 92 p A-1

[By Cheung Po-ling and Stanley Leung]

[Text] Paramount Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping has told Hong Kong it will bear the brunt of any social chaos in China.

The territory would collapse under the weight of thousands, even millions of people fleeing the mainland, Mr Deng said.

The statement, made during his recent tour of southern China, was among messages from Mr Deng revealed in an internal briefing of the Communist Party by General Secretary Jiang Zemin.

"(We) should tell the Hong Kong people not to always anticipate chaos in China," Mr Deng was quoted as saying. "If China was in disorder, hundreds of thousands and even millions of people would flee to Hong Kong."

"In that case, Hong Kong would definitely bear the brunt and the whole territory would collapse."

Sources said although Chinese authorities acknowledged the majority of Hong Kong people were patriotic, they were still very concerned with anti-communist forces in the territory.

Despite the stern warning, Mr Deng has attached much strategic importance to Hong Kong's experience in China's reform programmes.

Mr Deng's reformist line has been given a major boost in the official media and by Chinese leaders visiting overseas. Vice Premier Zhu Rongji, currently visiting Australia, yesterday praised Mr Deng's reform model—

combining planned economy with market regulation—as the real solution to China's problems.

He quoted Mr Deng as saying recently the reforms should be bolder, faster in pace and larger in scale.

"If our economy is not developed, we would be belittled by others," Mr Zhu said.

Meanwhile, an official magazine published in Hainan province, the XINSHIJI (New Century), carried a commentary entitled "Creating Several Hong Kongs in Hainan".

The article, quoted by the HONG KONG CHINA NEWS AGENCY, said Mr Deng's idea "is a strategic guiding principle for the opening of China, marking our determination to open up the country to the outside world".

According to Mr Deng's strategy, it was possible for Hainan to create more "Hong Kongs" since the island province had advantages over other inland provinces and special economic zones [SEZ's].

According to sources, during his southern visit Mr Deng told Li Hao, the party secretary of Shenzhen, that development of the SEZs and Guangdong should catch up with Asia's four "dragons" within 20 years.

Mr Li said the municipal government was confident of turning Shenzhen into a "socialist Hong Kong", a concept Mr Deng found laudable.

Article Reviews Deng's Zhuhai Visit, Results

HK1402121392 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese
14 Feb 92 p 1

["Special article" by staff reporter Wu Tsai-cheng (0702 0961 1004): "Encouragement Brought by 'Deng Whirlwind'—Written After Deng Xiaoping's Zhuhai Visit"]

[Text] Spring thunder came early this year! On the eve of the Spring Festival, Deng Xiaoping, general architect of China's reform and opening up scheme, came to inspect the Zhuhai Special Economic Zone. He affirmed the construction of the special economic zone and encouraged its people to make further advance. The masses of the special economic zone could feel an early arrival of spring!

Deng Xiaoping stayed in Zhuhai for seven days. Every morning, he went to visit some typical enterprises and units and showed great interest in the special economic zone's development. He never looked tired. It is unbelievable that at his age of 87, the general architect still had a very good memory. Every time when he listened to others' reports, he remained silent until they had finished. Then he would give his opinions on their reports.

One day, accompanied by the chief provincial and city leaders and his family members, he went sightseeing in the city on Bus No. 2. When they came to the city

government's office building, he pointed at the eight-story building and said: When I was here last time, there was only a three-story building here. When they arrived at the new Jida development area, Deng Xiaoping also clearly remembered that the location of the current agricultural bank was only a small river with a bridge in that year.... The year Deng Xiaoping was talking about was 1984. The provincial and city leaders told him that the three-story building is still there, just behind the new office building, and the small river is also behind the agricultural bank. However, the old bridge has now become a big road, on which eight motor vehicles can be driven at the same time. Deng Xiaoping spoke highly of the development of the special economic zone over the past seven years. Those who accompanied him were all surprised to see that he still had such good memory at an advanced age of 87.

Deng Xiaoping inspected three enterprises this time. His talked in a relaxed but serious manner. For example, when he was visiting the "Asia Imitation" high-tech factory, he shook hands with more than 100 factory leaders and workers. At the beginning, he said with a sense of humor: "An expert knows the ropes, but a layman just watches the fun. This time I am just watching the fun!" Even so, he still looked very carefully at all products of the factory. On leaving, he said excitedly: "Together with young people, I also feel I am younger!" He encouraged the workers there again and again to make new contributions to the cause of building socialism with distinctive Chinese characteristics.

During the many days of inspections, Deng Xiaoping made his longest remarks at the revolving restaurant on top of the Fangyuan Building (or Guanglu Building). In his half-hour speech, he talked about Marx, the Three Kingdoms, the slave society, and the feudal society.... In conclusion, he said: Our country is too poor. It has been poor for several thousand years. We must become rich.

Deng Xiaoping repeatedly emphasized: The policies and principles of the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee should not be changed. We can only make certain revisions to them to make them better and more perfect. We should further carry out reforms and open wider to the outside world, repeat, "wider!" He encouraged all who were present: You must be more courageous in reform and opening up and must quicken your pace....

When revered Deng and his party came down to the ground floor, there were already large crowds of people—some 20,000 or more citizens who had heard of his coming—waiting for him in the street. They all stood opposite the building in good order, expecting to see with their own eyes the elegant demeanor of this propeller of reform. When Deng Xiaoping walked out of the hall, thunderous applause broke out around him. Many people jumped cheerfully and shouted: "How are you, Deng Xiaoping!" "We wish you the best of health!"

This was Deng Xiaoping's first public appearance since his visit to Zhuhai. Facing the enthusiastic masses, he raised his hands to greet them and walked toward them. When he was about three meters from the masses, he was advised by the security officers to go back to his car.

Some people believed that Deng Xiaoping's visit to the special economic zones showed that he wanted to "set the tone" for reform and opening up. But people around him said: The tone of reform and opening up was already set by the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. But in the "instrumental ensemble," there are unavoidably high and low tunes. This time, the purpose of the general architect's trip is to make the "ensemble" sweeter and more pleasant.

Now, "the Deng whirlwind" has left Zhuhai. Liang Guangda, mayor and secretary of the city party committee, and other city leaders, who have speeded up their pace and become more courageous in carrying out reform and opening up to the outside world, are making a beautiful blueprint for the special economic zone in accordance with Deng Xiaoping's instructions.

Spring thunder comes at the right time!

Beijing, Shanghai Media on Economic Construction

HK1402103992 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO
in Chinese 14 Feb 92 p 1

["Special Report" by staff reporter Kung Shuang-Yin (7355 7175 0603): "Beijing, Shanghai Media Stress Economic Construction as Center, Say Only When Country Is Powerful, People Rich, and We Are Financially Strong Can We Speak in Loud Voice"]

[Text] Beijing, 13 Feb (TA KUNG PAO)—Recently, media in Beijing and Shanghai have successively issued a number of signed and commentator's articles, stressing the need to uphold the line of the Eighth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, persistently regard economic construction as our central task, and subordinate all other work to the service of this central task.

On 4 February, the Shanghai-based JIEFANG RIBAO published an article written by Wen Qi [5113 7322] under the heading "The Line Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee Should Be Adopted for the Next 100 Years." Starting 8 February, the Shanghai-based WEN HUI BAO published commentator's articles for three consecutive days respectively under the headings "Uphold Only 'One Center,'" "Only When We Are Financially Strong Can We Speak in a Loud Voice," and "Guard Against Formalism," expounding on efforts to resolutely implement the party's basic line. The BEIJING RIBAO published a commentator's article entitled "Grasp the Central Task of Economic Construction" on 12 February.

Articles carried by both the Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO and WEN HUI BAO all mentioned Deng Xiaoping's remarks made during his inspection tour in Shanghai:

"We can further free ourselves from outdated ideas and concepts, have greater courage, and speed up our paces."

These articles pointed out: The center of the party's basic line is economic construction and there will not be a second center. Deng Xiaoping was quoted by these article as saying that the tasks of our modernization drive are multi-sided, which all center around economic construction. Without this center, socialism faces the danger of losing its material basis.

WEN HUI BAO used as the heading of one of its three articles Jiang Zemin's words: "Only When We Are Financially Strong Can We Speak in a Loud Voice." Deng Xiaoping pointed out on many occasions: "Socialism will be unable to hold its ground if it is always featured by poverty." Jiang Zemin said: "We will neither seek hegemony nor practice power politics. However, in order to hold our ground firmly in this world and turn our country into a powerful socialist one, we should center our guiding ideology around economic construction so as to bring about development to our economy."

The commentator's article published by BEIJING RIBAO entitled "Grasp the Central Task of Economic Construction" said that the reason why we pay so much attention to the central task of economic construction is that this central task has been proved by China's historical development in the past decades to be a truth to make our country strong and our people rich. The Chinese people hope to follow this road forward; they neither want nor will allow any attempts to deviate us from this road. It conforms with the times as well as the aspirations of the people that our party persistently upholds economic construction as a central task. This also shows that our party is one which serves the people wholeheartedly, leads the people of China to head for a fairly comfortable life on the basis of enjoying enough food and clothing, and always devotes itself to building socialism with Chinese characteristics.

All these articles talked about the relations between persistence in the central task of economic construction and opposition to "peaceful evolution." Under the present complicated and turbulent international situation, certain countries have doubled their efforts to implement their strategy of peaceful evolution against our country. We should notice that behind this struggle, there lie extremely profound economic reasons. It is just as what Deng Xiaoping has said: "All depends on whether or not we can make a success of our work."

A CPC high-ranking official once said that we have encountered more arduous tasks in opposing "peaceful evolution" since the drastic changes in Eastern Europe, especially since the 19 August incident in the Soviet Union. However, we should not always imagine "peaceful evolution" as a situation in which we are already under siege. The key link in preventing "peaceful evolution" does not lie with workers and peasants, but with the strong will of leading bodies. Under the currently unforeseeable international situation, we should uphold

the principle of observing calmly, firming our ground, hiding our capacities, and biding our time. If we can work in such a way for 10 years and bring about development to our economy, we will be able to speak in a louder voice then.

The articles also indicated that only when the country is powerful, the people are rich, and we are financially strong can we possess the ability to deal with all kinds of complicated international situations with ease. In a word, to reinforce and consolidate the basis of socialism, we should attain further national economic growth and persistently regard economic construction as a central task.

Correctness of Deng Line Stressed

OW1202152292 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese
4 Feb 92 pp 1, 3

[Article by Wen Qi (5113 7322): "The Line Adopted by the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee Must Be Stressed for a Century—Thoughts on the First Day of the Renshen Year"]

[Text] A year has passed by quickly and it is spring again. Laden with the fruitful results of the endeavors to improve the economic order and rectify the economic environment and to deepen reforms, Xinwei—the Year of the Sheep—has gone; and Renshen—the Year of the Monkey—has arrived amid drumbeats calling for further emancipating the mind and accelerating the pace of reform and opening to the outside world. At the beginning of the new year as our country and people enjoy peace and stability while the world is experiencing rapid changes, what do we think of the exceptionally good situation in China?

At the moment, this writer is preoccupied with thoughts of the tremendous power revealed by the line of building socialism with Chinese characteristics which has been advocated by Comrade Deng Xiaoping personally since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, against the backdrop of a turbulent world and at the ebb of the international socialist undertaking. Thirteen years ago when the "left" line led China's national economy on the verge of bankruptcy, when "socialism means poverty" was pronounced dead, and when the "crisis of three faiths" was becoming increasingly serious, it was Comrade Xiaoping who, with a Marxist theoretical breakthrough, a spirit of seeking truth, rich experiences, and farsightedness, advocated the emancipation of the mind by all party members; introduced reform and opening up throughout the country; and substituted "seeking truth from facts" for "two whatevers," "taking economic construction as the central task" for "taking class struggle as the key link"; and reform, opening up, and liveliness for ossification, closed doors, and standing still. On the basis of all of these, a complete set of lines, principles, and policies have been adopted since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee was convened. The practice over the

past decade or more eloquently testifies to the correctness of this Marxist line. This line has inspired the innovative and pioneering spirit of all Chinese people and their drive to build up the country through hard work and to build up China's economic strength noticeably, brought about profound social changes, given great actual benefits to the masses, and brightened the hopes for achieving genuine great strides by the Chinese nation. It is precisely because of this line that we have been enabled to maintain national stability, achieve a normal growth rate, and create an unprecedented miracle in fighting natural disasters and rehabilitating production through self-reliance despite last year's disastrous flood, the likes of which have rarely been seen in history. It is precisely because of this line that China has been enabled to advance confidently and yet leisurely regardless of drastic changes abroad.

The correct line, which our party has been able to formulate in accordance with national conditions and people's aspirations, crystallizes the wisdom of the party and the people and is a real blessing to the party and the people. History has time and again proved that before a correct line was formulated, the party, as if struggling in the dark, repeatedly committed all kinds of "left" and rightist errors. During the Democratic Revolution, before we adopted a comprehensive theory and line for the New Democratic Revolution, did our party not commit "left-leaning" and rightist blunders on three occasions? After entering the period of socialist construction and before the line was adopted by the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, was our party not plagued by the pernicious influence of the "left-leaning" guiding ideology for as long as two decades? Comrade Deng Xiaoping once said: "In the two decades between 1958 and 1978, Chinese society was in a state of protracted stagnation without some development and improvement in the national economy and people's livelihoods. Can we not carry out reforms under such a situation?" "If we do not introduce reforms now, our modernization drive and socialist undertaking will be ruined." Problems are solved today: Our party has a line, which has been advocated by Comrade Deng Xiaoping personally and which has come from and been proven entirely correct in practice; a series of principles and policies which go hand in hand with the line; the third-generation collective leadership with Comrade Jiang Zemin as the nucleus, which has resolutely implemented the line; and the support of hundreds of millions of people who identify the great benefits of reform and opening as results of the line adopted by the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. There is no need to worry about the success or failure of reform and modernization!

We have been working along the lines of the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee for 10-odd years and have already made great achievements. If we continue to do so for 20, 30, 50 or more years, what great changes will be in China's outlook! Therefore, we must adhere for a long time to the line adopted by the

party since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. We should constantly and repeatedly talk about the line and continue to talk about the line for 100 years. This is not a subjective conjecture or irresponsible judgement by a fortune-teller. It is a prudent choice of our party on the basis of careful thinking and deliberation. The 13th CPC National Congress has defined the line formulated since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee as "the basic line of our party in building socialism with Chinese characteristics during the initial stage of socialism" [she hui zhu yi chu ji jie duan 4357 2585 0031 5030 0443 4787 7132 3008]—namely, "one center, two basic points."

The initial stage of socialism, which started in 1956, will continue into the middle of the next century. This in fact shows that we should at least talk about this basic line for 100 years. These will be 100 years for the people of the whole country to rise with force and vigor and work hard with a pioneering spirit to realize the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation; it will be a "three-step song" [san bu qu 0005 2975 2575] in building socialist modernization; and it will be 100 years for gradually solving the problem of food and clothing and for enabling our people to lead fairly comfortable lives and reach the level of moderately developed countries from our original poor and backward situation. In the fighting course of the 100 years, the party's basic line will always be our beacon to illuminate the road for our victorious advance. Regarding this, we must have firm confidence ideologically and be resolute in our actions. We should make up our minds from the innermost feelings of our hearts and must not waver in determination or be deterred by various kinds of erroneous ideology. We must not be seized by whims and wantonly stir up new things, much less add or reduce or even distort the basic line of "one center, two basic points" in a careless manner.

"One center, two basic points" is the true essence of socialism with Chinese characteristics and the fundamental content of the line formulated since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. "One center" means making economic construction our center. This is decided by the main contradictions of our society in the present stage, and is also required by the basic national situation in the initial stage. Comrade Jiang Zemin has repeatedly stressed that in building socialist modernization, we can only have the center of economic construction. "All work of the party and state must be subordinate to and serve this center of economic construction and must not divorce from this center, much less interfere with this center." Fundamentally speaking, "two basic points" are also subordinate to and serve the center of economic construction. Reform and opening up to the outside world will provide motivating power for economic construction, while the four cardinal principles will show the direction for economic construction. The two basic points are dependent on each other. They are both necessary things that closely supplement each other. They are also interrelated and organically

integrated. Now people all know that if we do not adhere to the four cardinal principles, we will certainly slip into bourgeois liberalization. Bourgeois liberalization will also be promoted if we do not carry out reform. Only when we carry out reform and open up to the outside world, give full play to people's enthusiasm and creativeness, greatly develop productive forces and constantly increase people's living standards, can we fully demonstrate the superiority of the socialist system and have an attractive and rallying power. In this way, hostile forces will not be able to stage peaceful evolution. Therefore, all comrades who are enthusiastic in adhering to the four cardinal principles must also be enthusiastic in promoting reform and opening up to the outside world. We should, on the basis of stability, boldly promote reform, and use the achievements of reform to realize even longer stability.

In the 1990's, Shanghai has been pushed to the front of nationwide reform and opening up to the outside world. A great task has fallen upon Shanghai. The party Central Committee, the State Council, and proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation all have great expectations of Shanghai. At this time last year, Comrade Deng Xiaoping inspected work in Shanghai and cordially encouraged us to "further liberate our thinking, be bolder, and be faster in our steps." On the eve of this year's Spring Festival, Comrade Jiang Zemin again encouraged us to "implement the party's basic line in an all-around way, further liberate our thinking, speed up the pace of reform and opening up to the outside world, change our work style, firmly grasp the implementation of various tasks, and concentrate our efforts to promote economic construction." Comrade Yang Shangkun also encouraged us by saying: "It is necessary to adhere to the policy of reform and opening up to the outside world, be more flexible, be bolder, and open wider than now." Premier Li Peng also clearly pointed out: "China will never change the policy of reform and opening up to the outside world which has received extensive support from the people, and will further speed up its pace in reform and opening up to the outside world." Let us take these words as our motto, rise with force and spirit in the Year of the Monkey, arouse ourself for vigorous efforts to make the country prosperous with one heart and one mind, turn our enthusiasm in implementing the line of the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee into the concrete action of "invigorating Shanghai, developing Pudong, serving the whole country and being geared to the needs of the world," and use the outstanding achievements in construction and reform as a generous present to greet the 14th CPC National Congress!

Column Views CPC Aims in Reform, Opening Up
HK1302000592 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
24 Jan 92 p 5

["Strengthen Party Building" column by Guan Guangfu (7070 1639 1381): "Do Still Better in Upholding Party's

Aim in New Situation of Reform and Opening Up"—first paragraph is RENMIN RIBAO editor's note]

[Text] We recommend to our reader this fine article by Comrade Guan Guangfu. It discusses a major aspect of our reality, that is, the question of whether or not we can uphold the party's aim of serving the people wholeheartedly under the conditions of reform and opening up. This is also one of the three tests which Comrade Jiang Zemin mentioned in his "1 July" speech last year as facing our party under the new historical conditions. How to truly give a thorough explanation of it theoretically, truly understand it ideologically, and truly express it in our work style is indeed a serious issue which the whole party has to tackle. Let us carry forward the study style of integrating theory with practice, ponder over it in greater depth, take pains in practice, and make great strides forward in building the party's theory, ideology, and style in the new year, to greet the convening of the 14th CPC National Congress.

Serving the people wholeheartedly is the aim of our party. In order to conscientiously hold on to the party's aim in the new situation of reform and opening up, it is necessary to solve the following three interrelated problems properly.

1. It is necessary to see the conformity between upholding the reform and opening up and adhering to the party's aim.

One should see the continued presence of considerable support for the viewpoint which sets upholding the reform and opening up against adhering to the party's aim. For example, the reason some Western hostile forces regard the reform and opening up in our socialist country as a rare opportunity for their "peaceful evolution" is that, in their opinion, once a communist party starts reform and opening up, there is no choice but to change the party's nature and discard its aim; the reason that an extremely small handful of corrupt elements regard the reform and opening up as a golden opportunity for seeking personal gain through power abuse for fear that "power in hand will expire once it is out" is that, in their opinion, as long as the reform and opening up is going on, the party's aim can be abandoned; and some comrades witness some corruption phenomena in the party and the society without realizing the true causes, believing that they are the natural product of reform and opening up, which in turn gives rise to their misgivings about reform and opening up. Therefore, we should, justly and forcefully, propagate the conformity between the reform and opening up and the party's aim, to shatter the enemy's dream, educate the lost, and help some goodhearted people remove their unnecessary misgivings.

In my opinion, the conformity between upholding the reform and opening up and adhering to the party's aim can be proved in the following four aspects.

First, proposing the reform and opening up policy was directly based on the party's fundamental aim.

The CPC is the vanguard of China's working class and the faithful representative of the people of all nationalities in China. Wholeheartedly serving the Chinese people and people all over the world is the party's ultimate aim. The history of the CPC can be regarded as a history of helping the people stand up, liberate themselves, and seek happiness. Naturally, however, because of the difference in the party's tasks during different periods, adherence to the party's aim also takes on varied expressions. In the era of socialism, it means formulating a correct line, fully mobilizing the people's enthusiasm, rapidly developing the productive forces, constantly increasing the comprehensive national strength, and continuously improving the people's living standards. The basic line formulated by the party, with "one center, two basic points" as the main content, is the concentrated expression of the party's aim in the new period. Our party has consistently strived to solve China's economic problem by setting economic construction as the focus of work, to develop productive forces and strengthen the nation. Is it not the best gesture of serving the people? The four cardinal principles are the foundation of the nation. With a solid foundation, the country will be at peace. If the four cardinal principles were abandoned, the victory and achievements scored through the long-term struggle of the party and the people would be irrevocably lost. Some countries have indeed gone with the wind and we should draw a lesson from this. Reform and opening up comprise the way to a stronger nation. Reform is needed for the self-improvement of the socialist system while opening up is required by the internationalization of economic and cultural exchanges. Lenin once said: One of the advantages of socialism is creating higher labor productivity than capitalism. It is my belief that this thesis of Lenin will come true one day. Both reform and opening up are indispensable for the development of socialist productive forces in our country. Thus it can be seen that the direct and profound basis for proposing the reform and opening up policy is the party's aim of serving the people wholeheartedly.

Second, the purpose of reform and opening up is to better adhere to the party's aim.

Socialist reform and opening up contain two aspects: The first is holding on to the fundamental system conducive to the development of productive forces and the interests of the people and giving maximum play to their own advantages and others' strengths; the second is eliminating subjectivism, bureaucratism, equalitarianism, and the rigid closed system, which are unfavorable to the development of productive forces and the interests of the people, and discarding the decadent ideology and phenomena of corruption of capitalism or even feudalism. Just as Comrade Jiang Zemin profoundly pointed out, the entire process of socialist reform and opening up will be a "process of carrying forward advantages, abolishing malpractices, and boldly blazing new trails." All this is based on the fundamental principle of "upholding the good in the interests of the people and correcting the

wrong in the interests of the people." The starting point and destination are both to better adhere to the party's ultimate aim of serving the people.

Third, the nature of reform and opening up is socialist and is in total agreement with the party's aim.

The socialist system is one whereby the people are the masters and are served. It is not immutable. Only by adhering to reform and opening up can we constantly improve the socialist system, serve the people better, and give better play to their status as masters. I once said to an Overseas Chinese: The socialist democracy in China, in terms of either the state system or the political system, is true democracy and is immeasurably superior to that of capitalism. This is because our democracy is for the workers, peasants, and intellectuals, who make up the overwhelming majority of the population, and serves the broadest masses. However, there is also an inadequacy in our democracy, namely its imperfect form. This is why we have to reform, enrich, and perfect the concrete form of socialist democracy. However, our reform and opening up are carried out under the precondition of adherence to the four cardinal principles, are the process of self-perfection and development of the socialist system, and serve the purpose of building socialism with Chinese characteristics. They are in no way a negation of the fundamental system of socialism and copying foreign formulas without alteration. If the fundamental socialist system is negated and foreign formulas are copied without alteration, the nature of reform and opening up will be completely changed and we will deviate from the party's aim.

Fourth, practice over the past 12 years fully proves that persisting in the reform and opening up agrees with adhering to the party's aim.

On the one hand, the reform and opening up over the past 12 years have indeed brought tremendous actual benefits to the masses. Our country's GNP doubled ahead of schedule and our comprehensive national strength leaped from 13th place in the world before liberation to sixth place. As far as Hubei is concerned, during the 10 years from 1981 to 1990, the provincial GNP grew at an average annual rate of 8.75 percent and the annual growth rate of provincial income was 8.57 percent. In 1990, the per capita net income of the peasants throughout the province was 602.08 yuan, 2.54 times more than in 1980, representing an average annual growth of 13.4 percent. The per capita net income of urban residents was 1,294.56 yuan, over three times more than in 1978, representing an average annual growth of 12.21 percent. By the end of 1990, the bank savings balance of both urban and rural residents registered 24.397 billion yuan, 17.26 times that in 1980. The people in our country have reached the level of having enough to eat and wear, an improvement on the previous condition of inadequate food and clothing, and are striding toward being relatively well-off with full confidence. The tremendous achievements and the enormous changes brought to China by the reform and opening up

are there for all to see. Not only are the Chinese people and Overseas Chinese happy about it but the Western bourgeoisie also have to acknowledge it.

On the other hand, the reform and opening up have provided a broader arena for party members and cadres to uphold the party's aim and display their capabilities in serving the people. Since the contract system was implemented, the peasants' awareness of their roles as masters has greatly strengthened. Some peasants wittily said: There used to be one leader in each production team but now every household has a team leader. This way, party members and cadres could free themselves from trivial affairs, such as urging the peasants to sow or harvest and assigning work and keeping a record of what is done, and concentrate their energies on the overall situation and major issues. After the reform and opening up started, the policy became more flexible, the environment more relaxed, and the orientation clearer, providing better conditions for cadres to do good and practical things for the people. The commodity economy environment of fair competition contributes to better enhancing the capabilities of party members and cadres in serving the people. The advanced science and technology and managerial methods help improve the efficiency of party members and cadres in doing things for the people. The expanded flow of information, and the reinforced awareness of the importance of science and technology, contribute to scientific decisionmaking by party members and cadres. The strengthening of horizontal connections is conducive to learning from each other's strong points to offset weaknesses, giving play to the overall advantages and, through cooperation, creating new productive forces to benefit the people. The reform has greatly aroused the enthusiasm of the people and has, in turn, made it easier for party members and cadres to hold on to the mass line, namely, from the masses, to the masses, so that they can better seek benefits for the people.

In a word, persisting in reform and opening up agrees with adhering to the party's aim. Unifying the reform and opening up with adherence to the party's aim is an important piece of experience in building socialism with Chinese characteristics and in party building.

2. It is necessary for party member cadres in upholding the party's aim to conscientiously study the new task set by the reform and opening up.

As we know, there are two sides to the power that one holds: It can be used to serve the people or, by some, to seek personal gain. Comrade Jiang Zemin pointed out: "After our party took power, it obtained better conditions for serving the people. It also faced a greater danger of being divorced from the masses or even from corruption and degeneration. Under the conditions of reform and opening up and the development of commodity economy, this danger is even higher." There are also two sides to reform and opening up. Reform and opening up can better serve the people but, on the other hand, some people can also take advantage of it to seek personal gain with the power they are given. The overwhelming

majority of cadres in our party can do good and practical things for the people of their own accord by means of the reform and opening up. Their awareness of the party's aim is reinforced and their mentality of serving the people upgraded. This is the mainstream of our party. But there are indeed a small number of party members and cadres who: Fail to stand up to the test of reform and opening up; dismiss from their mind the aim of serving the people wholeheartedly; foster the bureaucratic, subjectivist, formalist, and individualist tendencies in themselves; and even seek personal gain through power abuse, in some cases to a rather serious extent. For example, some people use their power to get invitations to dinner, take gifts, straitjacket the disobedient, and extort benefits. Whoever fails to give them benefits will be unable to accomplish anything. Some indulge in ostentation and extravagance, parade their wealth, and compare with each other in this respect. Some go sightseeing at public expense under the pretext of "broadening horizons." Some cotton to influential people and send gifts to seek personal gain under the pretext of "appropriate adaptations." Some indulge themselves in big dinners, treat guests to dinner, and give presents to guests under the pretext of "conforming to the needs of internal and external contacts." Some arbitrarily impose fees and penalties and variously apportion expenses under the pretext of "enlivening the economy" and "strengthening management." Some recklessly give out money and bonuses in kind under the pretext of "caring about the masses' livelihood," to the actual detriment of the masses' long-term and overall interests. There is more to the list of such malpractices. Though the problems are seen only among a minority, we should never treat them lightly. On the other hand, to solve these problems, one should not be content with making vindictive comments or merely complaining. We must make a clear-headed analysis of the whys and wherefores and then adopt countermeasures with our objectives in mind.

The emergence of the abovementioned problems has a complicated social and historical root cause:

First, the influence of degenerate Western bourgeois ideology. Taking advantage of the reform and opening up, hostile forces from around the world are pushing through with their peaceful evolution strategy and stepping up their efforts to infiltrate our ideological field. The harm is mainly seen in the ideological trends of humanism, bogus socialism in various forms, and bourgeois liberalization. The ideological trend of humanism severs the dialectical relationship between man and society and between man and nature. It sets individual value against social value, treats individual interests independently, underestimates or denies the overall interests of the masses, and denies the objective law of historical development. Influenced by this ideological trend, individualism, egoism, power-will belief, and irrationalism are rapidly swelling in a small number of people: There are those who are extremely conceited and act like overlords and others who substitute their personal feelings for

policy and set their responsibility to their superiors against their responsibility to the masses. The varied bogus socialist ideological trends advocate ideological pluralization, economic privatization, and political liberalization. Under the influence of these trends, some people have forgotten the ambitious objective of communism, pursue immediate material benefits, defy the restraint of organization and discipline, and believe in anarchism. The ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization advocates "making up missed lessons," the "convergence of capitalism and socialism," "alienation," and the "ahead-of-time [chao qian 6389 0467] theory." They undisguisedly propose that individualism be given justification and that capitalism be rehabilitated. They advertise mammonism, which deems that money is the ultimate goal; the bourgeois philosophy of life which puts profit-making first; and decadent bourgeois lifestyles, such as sexual revolution. Influenced by this ideological trend, some people seek personal gain by hook or by crook, lead a life of debauchery, are morally degenerate, are blinded by lust for gain, and defy laws human and divine, cast to the winds the party's aim and the people's interests.

Second, the negative consequences of some of the party's work. A few years ago, because of the deviating influence of one or two [ge bie 0020 0446] party leaders, the phenomenon of stressing material progress at the expense of cultural and ideological progress appeared: Efforts were relaxed in ideological and political work; education on the party's aim was neglected; guidance provided by the media deviated from the right course; and a small number of party members and cadres failed to pay attention to studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, relaxed the transformation of their world outlook, weakened their awareness of class struggle, and disarmed themselves ideologically against peaceful evolution. Some of them even held as their motto such ideas as "pursuit of ideals means pursuit of benefits," "future means money-seeking," and "serve not renmin [the people], but renminbi."

Third, in the process of replacing the old system with the new, some policies are not appropriate or well matched. There are loopholes and the supervisory mechanism is underdeveloped, which is taken advantage of by some people. The result of that is benefiting the minority to the detriment of the interests of the party and the people. This is also an important reason.

Thus it can be seen that the negative phenomena of corruption in the party and society which run counter to the party's aim are not the problem of the reform and opening up but a result of the corrosion by the ideology and mentality of bourgeoisie and exploiting classes; a result of the relevant persons' relaxing their political study in their subjective world and neglecting ideological transformation; and a result of the inadequacies in some aspects of our work.

Minimizing the negative influence of bourgeois ideology under the conditions of reform and opening up to give

maximum play to the party's aim of serving the people has become a new task which party members and cadres must accomplish. Specifically speaking, it is necessary to solve the following problems: First, it is necessary to uphold socialism while adhering to the reform and opening up and strive to make a clear distinction between socialist reform outlook and capitalist reform outlook. Second, it is necessary, while adopting the concept of socialist commodity economy, to prevent the commodity principle of exchange of equal value from seeping into the party's political life and strive to make a clear distinction between this principle and the principle of party spirit. Third, it is necessary, while encouraging some people to become rich ahead of others, to stress the importance of cadres leading the masses on the road to shared prosperity and to make a clear distinction between shared prosperity and polarization and between getting rich through diligent work and getting rich by violating the law. Fourth, it is necessary, while expanding the opening up process, to resist the "peaceful evolution," pay attention to both, and strive to make a clear distinction between independence and closing the country to international intercourse. Fifth, it is necessary, while holding on to the ambitious goal of communism, to base ourselves on the realities of the initial stage of socialism and strive to make a clear distinction between executing our plans in an enterprising and safe manner and seeking quick success and instant benefit. Sixth, it is necessary, while conforming to the party central authorities politically, to integrate the central principles and policies with local realities, give play to initiative in our work, and strive to make a clear distinction between the creative spirit and the wish to build an unconstrained realm. Seventh, it is necessary, while devoting selflessly to the reform and opening up, to fulfill the individual value of communist party members in a better way and strive to make a clear distinction between proletarian outlook on life and the hedonism of the exploiting classes.

Naturally, however, with the deepening of the reform and opening up, new tasks will appear. If we can conscientiously study these tasks and accomplish them correctly, we are bound to be able to bring greater whole-some development to the party's cause of reform and opening up and give further play to the party's aim of serving the people.

3. It is necessary to align adhering to reform and opening up with fulfilling the party's aim with the exemplary acts of the Communist Party members in practice.

Upholding the party's aim does not hinge on what is said but on what is done in the new situation of reform and opening up. In my opinion, every Communist must strive to enhance their conscientiousness in serving the people in the following respects:

First, studying the theory, making a clear distinction between right and wrong, and reinforcing the awareness of the party's aim.

Practice has proved that the vacillation in behavior stems from ideological confusion, which in turn comes from theoretical confusion. Therefore, it is imperative to conscientiously study the basic theory of Marxism, make a clear distinction between right and wrong, and further reinforce our awareness of the party's aim.

A. It is necessary to adhere to historical materialism and firmly adopt the Marxist viewpoint on the masses and try to understand that the masses are the major implementers of historical activities and that the thriving socialist cause is a creation of the masses themselves. The leadership provided by our party is a service and must reflect the interests and demand of the object of this service, that is, represent the interests and wishes of the masses.

B. It is necessary to cherish lofty ideals and firmly adopt the communist outlook on life. The Communists regard the realization of communist ideals as the highest goal in life. They persist in serving the people wholeheartedly and struggle for the communist ideals in a down-to-earth manner. Once one adopts the communist outlook on life, one will naturally place the people's interests above the rest and can align adherence to the reform and opening up with adherence to the party's aim.

C. It is necessary to reinforce the mentality of public servants and firmly adopt the proletarian view of people's power. The Communist Party is the ruling party, its power is given by the people, and the party members and cadres are the public servants of the people. They are entrusted by the people with the power, so they have the responsibility of serving the people wholeheartedly but without the tiniest right to seek personal gain through power abuse.

Second, it is necessary to lean on the central authorities for guidance, to cater to the masses' needs, and to persist in the conformity between responsibility to superiors and responsibility to the masses.

Our party and its leading organs at all levels are there to serve the people and there is an inherent conformity between being responsible to superiors and being responsible to the masses. But in recent years, the phenomenon of being "warm" to the superiors and "cold" to subordinates emerged: Some people are keen on approaching their superiors, even literally frequenting their homes and, taking their cue from the latter, rather than going down to the grass-roots levels to listen to the masses' appeals and be concerned about their weal and woe. In the meantime, the tendency toward decentralization characterized by turning a deaf ear to central policies also emerged. Both these tendencies are wrong. In order to overcome these wrong tendencies, it is imperative to unequivocally demand effort in leaning on the central authorities for guidance and catering to the masses' needs. The former means relying on the central authorities for support and actively implementing the central authorities' line, principles, policies, and instructions;

the latter means frequently joining the masses, conducting investigations among them, taking as our responsibility the pursuit of welfare for the people, and being the first to worry and the last to enjoy. Only by leaning on the central authorities for guidance and catering to the masses' needs can we align the adherence to the reform and opening up with the adherence to the party's aim.

Third, it is necessary to carry forward the revolutionary spirit of the Communists.

Man always needs some spirit. The Communists, who have made up their mind to fight all their lives for communism and sacrifice everything they have for the interests of the party and the people, should always maintain a vigorous revolutionary spirit. Only with a revolutionary spirit can one make greater contributions to the party and the people in the reform and opening up. At present, it is especially important to carry forward the spirit of: "Selfless dedication, readiness to suffer, and fearlessness toward loss of personal interests"; "hard struggle and plain living, diligence and frugality"; "enthusiasm, activeness, and conscientiousness"; and defiance of difficulty, persistence, and dauntlessness. With such revolutionary qualities one would not, in the new situation of reform and opening up, scramble for fame and gain, and would align the reform and opening up with the fulfillment of the party's aim of serving the people.

Fourth, it is necessary to accept supervision, regularly question oneself, and conscientiously fight against any wrong words or deeds which contradict the party's aim.

Party members and cadres should, while conscientiously holding on to the party's aim and fighting against any words or deeds that contradict this aim, conscientiously accept the supervision of the masses. It is necessary to encourage the spirit of maintaining honesty in the absence of supervision and make regularly, timely correction on any deviations in one's words and deeds from the party constitution and norms. Every party member and cadre, if regularly assessing and constraining themselves with the party's aim as the yardstick, will become like Marx, who studied commodities and money but never pursued money, and like Mao Zedong when young, "penniless but concerned about the world." They will be able to "reject corruption and always keep themselves clean from debauchery and dissipation" as required by Comrade Jiang Zemin. In a word, they will be able, under the new circumstances of reform and opening up, to better accomplish the party's aim of serving the people wholeheartedly and help push forward the cause of building socialism with Chinese characteristics.

Article on Zhao Ziyang Issue, Other Topics

HK1402100992 Hong Kong PAI HSING in Chinese
No 257, 1 Feb 92 pp 4-6

[Article by Ouyang Wei (29627122 4850): "Old Generals Unhappy With Wang Zhen's Bargaining Into Political Bureau Meeting, Princes Make Up Half of 14th CPC Central Committee"]

[Excerpt] Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun Passed Severe Winter Together

Deng Xiaoping passed the winter in south China and thus had more opportunities to meet Chen Yun. Such a thing was rarely seen before. In the face of drastic changes in the international situation, the downfall of the old brother of the Soviet Union, and the change of track by various East European countries, both senior statesmen have most probably realized that they have reached the peak of their good fortune and that they would not accomplish more even if they could live another 80 years; therefore, they think it would be better to analyze and exchange views on the present situation really calmly so as to reach a consensus. This has given a gleam of hope and optimism to those patriots who really concern themselves with the future of their country and people.

Deng Xiaoping's Strategy

More than four months have passed since the political coup in the Soviet Union. The CPC was flustered at first. The unclear theme of the Central Committee's instructions passed down to cadres gave people the impression that the CPC had been greatly troubled and confused. After several months of calm observation, receiving visits by U.S. and British top leaders, and undergoing acute disputes over human rights, Deng Xiaoping put forward a 12-character principle: "The city is under siege; we should be mainly on the defensive because the enemy is stronger than us." That is why the CPC always uses the phrase "noninterference in others' internal affairs" in coping with the rapidly changing situation in the Soviet Union. The CPC has also, through its united front work departments, instructed all democratic parties to "live in peace with each other," which was apparently applicable both internationally and domestically. This move comes down in one continuous line with the Eighth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, which did not mention a word about "opposing peaceful evolution."

Wang Zhen and Deng Liqun Put on Leftist Shows Everywhere

As a matter of fact, it is exactly inside the hierarchy of the CPC Central Committee that some people have ulterior motives to sing a different tune. Prior to the Eighth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, when he was still in good health, Wang Zhen frequently took part in various activities. He often told his secretary: "Go and see if there are any activities."

When he inspected units of lower levels, Wang Zhen would make a speech whenever he had a chance. His speeches consisted of no more than two parts: "Opposing peaceful evolution" and "expelling Zhao Ziyang from the party." Fearing that the Eighth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee would make a decision on the issue of Zhao Ziyang, Wang Zhen claimed everywhere he went that people like Zhao Ziyang should not be allowed to stay in the party. He even openly accused Zhao Ziyang of being a person-in-power who took the road of capitalism. While attending a meeting in Shaanxi, Deng Liqun also launched attacks on Zhao Ziyang. Moreover, when he heard reports that Hu Qili and Yan Fumin were to be allowed to go back to work respectively in the Political Bureau and the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, Deng Liqun asked angrily: "How can we allow Hu Qili and Yan Fumin to go back to the Political Bureau and the Secretariat?"

Wang Zhen Barged Into a Political Bureau Meeting

Prior to the Eighth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, Wang Zhen barged into a Political Bureau meeting while it was in session and demanded that the meeting take a 10-minute break. He held a piece of paper in his hand and asked everyone present to sign an agreement to donate their eyes after death. He was the first to sign his name on the paper. He even threatened Political Bureau members present: "Willingness to donate eyes can distinguish true Marxists from false. Those who are willing to donate their eyes are true Marxists; otherwise, they are false Marxists." However, no one made any response to his remarks. It happened that Qin Jiwei was sitting right beside Wang Zhen. Wang Zhen asked Qin Jiwei: You are an armyman; will you sign your name? Are you a true or a false Marxist? Qin Jiwei answered: "I will do what General Secretary Jiang tells me to do." Jiang Zemin told Wang Zhen: We are not going to discuss this matter today; please go back home now. Wang Zhen was furious at hearing this. After he learned of the story, Marshal Nie Rongzhen was very displeased with what Wang Zhen had done, saying: How can he disregard the organization like this? This matter should be dealt with sternly.

Prior to this, Wang Zhen told the CPC Central Committee that he did not want to hold the post of vice president any more; however, he considered himself very energetic and asked the Central Committee to let him act as chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. Deng Xiaoping sent him a message: "You had better hold no posts and take good care of yourself at home." Deng Xiaoping made the above remarks based on consideration of Wang Zhen's health condition.

During recent years, Wang Zhen has suffered from urinary incontinence, and he is no longer nimble. Every time he meets foreign guests, those accompanying him are always cautious regarding urine. The most confident person is the interpreter. Although Wang Zhen cannot read the speeches prepared for him by others properly as

a result of his poor eyesight, and he often speaks incoherently, the foreign guests fortunately do not understand what he is talking about, and the interpreter has his own way of coping with the situation. At present, Wang Zhen is staying in Hospital 301 and has just undergone a throat operation.

The CPC Will Become a Party of Princes

If we say that patriots who are concerned with the future of our country and people can see a gleam of hope and optimism, such hope is extremely limited. Deng Xiaoping stubbornly clings to his position of not carrying out reform of China's political system. Of the 260-270 potential CPC Central Committee members for the 14th CPC National Congress, 140 are children of high-ranking cadres, accounting for over half the total. Socialism with Chinese characteristics is virtually a land ruled by the party of princes under the prerequisite of safeguarding their vested interests. The 140 proposed Central Committee members are at the top level, and there are numerous children of cadres at the provincial, municipal, autonomous prefectural, and county levels. Moreover, these children of cadres also have many relatives. Therefore, they can spend without restraint all the flesh and blood of the people as much as they like. In addition, most of these children of cadres are absolutely lawless, and the discipline and laws of the party and the state mean nothing to them. Criminal cases cannot be settled once they have some connection with children of cadres. No wonder common citizens all sigh with all sorts of feelings after they watch the opera "Yang Naiwu and Little Cabbage" [an opera about a case of someone wronged in the Qing Dynasty].

Li Peng Tries To Be Clever Only To End Up Blundering

What concerns Li Peng most is how to consolidate his position. However, due to his low intelligence level and lack of ability in work, he has to spend a lot of time prettifying himself.

Recently, when he saw that the Soviet Union was plagued by economic difficulties, he went so far as to carry a big bag of foreign currency in cash and went to recruit Soviet scientists in the Soviet Embassy in Beijing. Although entertaining high hopes that "with money, one can even make the devil turn the millstone," he was snubbed and rejected by the Soviets. It is true that there is a serious brain drain in the Soviet Union, but Soviet scientific and technological personnel simply do not want to go into exile in socialist China.

In order to rope in more intellectuals, Li Peng decided that starting in July last year, the State Council would give 1 million yuan every month to 10,000 experts and scholars who have made outstanding contributions. The selected experts and scholars can enjoy 100 yuan each month for the rest of their lives. Since there are far more than 10 million experts, scholars, and senior intellectuals in mainland China, a quota of 10,000 will undoubtedly give rise to dissatisfaction and splits among intellectuals.

Those who are given the money complain: "We do not feel comfortable with the money." They are told before they even get the money that if they refuse to return to China after staying abroad for a long period of time or if changes are monitored in their ideology (that is, they fail to act in unison with the CPC Central Committee), the money supply will be stopped. In addition, they also sense increasingly heavier pressure from outside: Because the gruel is meager and the monks are many, they suddenly find themselves being separated from the majority of intellectuals; however, the trifling sum of 100 yuan is not much use to them. Therefore, many consider that in his attempt to rope in more intellectuals, Li Peng has tried to draw a tiger and ended up with the likeness of a dog.

Will the Military Training of College Students Be Abolished, for It Costs a Great Deal of Money?

College students in China are required to receive military training. In particular, newly enrolled college students in Beijing have to undergo as long as one year of military training. However, Yang Baibing once indicated that the military could not afford the total expenditure required, and that the State Education Commission should be the one to pay the cost. Li Tieying said: We should not be so calculating; on the contrary, we should take the overall situation into consideration. Yang Baibing said: Okay, let's say 5,000 yuan for training one student. Calculations show that the State Education Commission has to pay 2.5 billion yuan for military training during the Eighth Five-Year Plan period. Take, for example, Hebei Engineering College in Tianjin. The college paid 30,000 yuan for only one week of military training on campus, which was too much for the college. If Li Tieying fails in his attempt to shift this huge expenditure onto another unlucky guy, military training will have to be canceled.

Deng Xiaoping Hopes To Settle the Issue of Zhao Ziyang at the 14th CPC National Congress

Deng Xiaoping talked to the CPC Political Bureau Standing Committee members before the Eighth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee. He said that he was sorry for Hu Yaobang, for he was a nice person and had the courage to tell the truth. The mistake Zhao Ziyang made was that he supported bourgeois liberalization in 1989. He said: Not all who went into the streets in 1989 opposed the Communist Party, and not all who did not go into the streets supported the party; therefore, we should not use this to distinguish between people. He also asked: What do they mean by claiming that we should first ask whether people are surnamed "socialism" or "capitalism"? (editor's note: The idea mentioned by Deng Xiaoping was one added by the CPC's Propaganda Minister Wang Renzhi when examining and approving a RENMIN RIBAO editorial). Deng Xiaoping also indicated that the key link in opposing peaceful evolution lies with the leadership, and only party members should be required to uphold the

four cardinal principles. Deng Xiaoping urged accelerating reform and opening up after the 14th CPC National Congress. He also hoped that the issue of Zhao Ziyang could be settled at the 14th CPC National Congress. It can thus be seen that Deng Xiaoping is still quite reasonable. A Revolution Is a Dinner Party [subhead]

The CPC is shorn of its prestige nowadays, and common citizens say: "A revolution is a dinner party." (Mao Zedong once said: "A revolution is not a dinner party.") They also describe model party members in this way: "They are long-tested model party members (tested by alcohol), who are approved by the Standing Committee (by intestines and stomachs)." They summarize the work style of cadres who go down to work at the grass roots units in this way: They look through glass, shout slogans at meetings, and do work at the dinner table. A party-member general manager took delight in talking about his four abilities: I can drink as much as one jin of wine, dance the waltz and the foxtrot, gamble for three days and two nights without any sleep, and play with pretty girls without paying any money. He called all this his "experience as a general manager".... Stories such as this are spread far and wide in Beijing and people face astonishing things with no surprise. In recent years, the CPC has failed in its attempt to propagate the "superiority" of socialism, a game it used to be good at: Public health services have been abandoned and common citizens call "angels in white" [medical workers] "white wolves"; compulsory education has long existed in name only and common citizens cannot afford even to go to primary schools; united front work has become a gross deception, for the departments in charge only return title deeds but not occupied houses to patriotic Overseas Chinese. An Overseas Chinese owns a house in Gulou, Nanjing. The house has been occupied by two "long-tested veteran Communist Party members" for six or seven years. Although this Overseas Chinese spent a lot of money and sent numerous gifts in order to reclaim the house, the two veteran Communist Party members refused to move out. Every time, after they received the gifts of the Overseas Chinese, the city authorities would tell him that they were unable to persuade the clients to move out of the house. Under such circumstances, they could not return the house to the Overseas Chinese, but only the title deed. However, when the family of one of the two party members moved out recently, the authorities went so far as to secretly arrange for another new client to move into the house. Such is the typical "united front work" of the CPC.

In today's China, the most commonly used practice for making a profit without any capital is writing false invoices. All stalls and vendors, no matter whether they sell chickens or shrimps, openly put up the announcement: "Formal invoices provided." On the invoices, crabs can be turned into "stationery" and wine and cigarettes into "books." Qualified officials can enjoy cars, gas, and chauffeurs provided by the state. Most of these officials' chauffeurs are their relatives or friends hired by the state, who can buy all kinds of luxury goods,

from flat-screen televisions to electronic games, in duplicate, one for their bosses and the other for themselves. However, written on the invoices are "car repairs," "replacement of parts," These invoices will become effective immediately upon the signatures of their bosses. A LIAONING RIBAO report shows that in 1991 alone, Liaoning discovered over 115,000 false invoices, involving a total amount of 220 million yuan. This figure only shows things in checkable areas in one province during a single year. This terrifying blood-sucking siphon is one of the many in China which are plundering the resources of the state ceaselessly! After State-Owned Large and Medium Enterprises Benefit From the State's Preferential Treatment [subhead]

The preferential treatment extended by the CPC to state-owned large and medium enterprises virtually means providing them with loans which cannot be obtained by small enterprises. Many state-owned large and medium enterprises are "good at management": They grant the preferential loans obtained from the state to township and town enterprises, which have to submit a certain percentage of their profits in return. By so doing, state-owned large and medium enterprises can sit idle and enjoy the fruits of others' labor. The reason they are so bold as to carry out such an illegal practice is that, just as with false invoices, they all have a good family background under the surname "the state"!

Although they raise a large number of moths and slugs, state-owned large and medium enterprises can live at ease. Whenever they meet trouble, they ask for the help of officials or their children, and they will be safe and sound. Those at low levels who made mistakes in their work used to think that if they gave away a couple of high-ranking officials involved in the mistake, the higher authorities would show mercy and let them go without investigating the causes of the mistake. However, the higher authorities unexpectedly promptly handled the matter by turning people at low levels into scapegoats. In addition, the authorities can praise themselves: "We will by no means allow corruption and bribery to exist in our society." In a word, the most prevalent slogan for the time being is: "It would be stupid if we did not eat or reap some profit now!" [passage omitted]

Wen Jiabao Urges Marxist Leadership Method

HK1302101392 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
30 Jan 92 p 4

[Article by Wen Jiabao: "Uphold Marxist Scientific Method of Leadership"]

[Text] In the long-term practice of China's revolution and construction, our party is not only good at integrating basic Marxist principles with China's actual situation by putting forth a correct line and guiding principles but also has worked out and upheld the Marxist scientific leadership method. The integration of leaders and the masses and that of the general call and

individual guidance are the important contents of this scientific leadership method. It is the result of applying Marxist historical materialism and dialectical materialism to the party's leadership method. Implementing these two "integrations" in a better way at the present time is of an extremely important and practical significance to thoroughly implementing the party's basic line of "one center, two basic points," completing all of the party's jobs and tasks in a down-to-earth manner, and promoting the great cause of building socialism with Chinese characteristics. In order to uphold this scientific leadership method, it is necessary to:

1. Propagate and explain to the masses the party's objectives of struggle, jobs, tasks, policies, and measures so that they will become their will and demands. Our reform and construction are being carried out by hundreds of millions of people. Without the firm support and enthusiastic participation of the broad masses, it would be impossible for reform and construction to proceed successfully. Therefore, comprehensively and accurately propagating and explaining Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory regarding building socialism with Chinese characteristics, the party's basic line of "one center, two basic points," and the various principles, policies, and major policy decisions adopted since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and using this to unify the thought of vast numbers of cadres and the broad masses has become the first and foremost task of our leaders at all levels. This kind of propagation and explanation should be stratified and geared to specific points so it will integrate theory and practice and be varied, lively, and effective.

2. Bring into play the initiative and creativity of the masses by doing arduous and careful jobs and implementing various policies. The various policies adopted since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, especially the various reform measures, represent the fundamental interests of the masses. They are meant to bring into play, to the fullest extent, their initiative and creativity. Correctly implementing these policies and measures is the fundamental guarantee for us to succeed in reform and construction. In addition to implementing these correct policies, we must do the mass work and ideological work arduously and carefully and bring into play our favorable political position. Implementing policies and carrying out the mass work are two basic things that leading organs must do. By neglecting either of them, we could not bring into play the initiative and creativity of the masses.

3. Form a group of united, key leaders that maintain close ties with the masses by relying on party organizations to appropriately organize the initiative of the masses. Our socialist construction needs large numbers of key leaders with party organizations as the nucleus. It needs to rely on them to mobilize, organize, and guide the initiative of the masses through their implementing the party's line, principles, policies and their working creatively. We must attach importance to and strengthen the building of party organizations at all levels, especially

basic-level party organizations, and the building of basic-level leading groups to form a group of united, key leaders that maintain close ties with the masses. If we did not have such united, key leaders that maintain close ties with the masses, if we did not have such leaders to organize the initiative of the masses to enable it to head in a right direction and heighten its level, it would be impossible to maintain the masses' initiative for long. This is an important organizational job for the mobilization of the entire party and people across the country and for bringing into play all positive factors.

4. Go deep among the grass roots to carefully listen to the opinions and voices of cadres and the masses, sum up their fresh innovative experiences, concentrate their correct opinions, and formulate new policies and measures. A correct understanding is often attained by going through the repeated process of proceeding from practice to understanding and from understanding to practice. A correct policy or measure is often formulated by going through the repeated process of proceeding from one group of persons to another. If we do not go deep, it will be impossible to have an all-sided understanding of an actual situation. If we are not good at using Marxist position, viewpoint, and method to study problems, it will be impossible for us to grasp the essence through the phenomena or the law of development of a thing. If we do not proceed from reality by respecting the pioneering spirit of the masses, it will be impossible to discover the new things in reform and construction, nor will it be possible to formulate policies and measures that conform to reality. Therefore, maintaining close ties with the masses, going deep into reality, and conducting investigations and studies are the work practice and method leading cadres at all levels should always uphold.

5. Be good at integrating the party's principles, policies, and tasks with the reality of a region or a local department so they become their own concrete policies, measures, and work preparations. For carrying out socialist modernization, we not only need a basic line, a general objective, and general task, but also need, under the guidance of the basic line, a set of concrete principles, policies, and methods that conform to the actual situations of various regions, trades, and professions. China is a vast country in which the situations of all regions and departments differ greatly. Carrying out reform and construction in such a vast country, we will inevitably encounter numerous special and complicated problems. If various regions and departments merely copy and convey the party's principles and policies mechanically, it will be impossible to effectively solve their problems, and the jobs and undertakings will be delayed. The correct attitude and method mean that we can only be practical, proceed from reality, and integrate theory and practice and that we deeply grasp the spiritual essence of the party's principles and policies, correctly understand the actual situation, and ascertain our own work preparations and measures in light of the actual situation. Only in so doing can we conscientiously implement the principles and policies of the central authorities and achieve the desired objectives and tasks.

6. A general call is closely followed by individual, concrete guidance. It should not remain on people's lips, in documents, or at meetings. At present, some leading organs and leading cadres are accustomed to the leadership method of convening meetings and issuing circulars. They are satisfied with the general call. They think that everything is okay when the spirit of higher authorities has been conveyed and when jobs have been well prepared. Some are even fond of formalism. They do not consider the fact that for something to change from the black-and-white in paper to a reality, it has to go through an arduous process of practice. During this process, numerous new situations need to be studied and numerous new problems need to be solved. This needs leaders' concrete guidance. It is necessary to make the objectives, tasks, and measures concrete, and then apply them to concrete objects, clarify responsibilities, and conscientiously implement them. The more basic the level at which they are carried out, the more concrete they should become. Moreover, it is necessary to institute a strict supervisory and examination system. Without such individual and concrete guidance, it will be impossible to put the general call into practice. Therefore, leaders at all levels should attach a great deal of importance to concrete guidance. Leading cadres should simplify meetings and meeting documents and reduce excess routine activities so they can spare their energies to conscientiously do various jobs. This is not only a matter of work method but also a matter of guiding thought involving every part of the work.

7. Focus on the salient contradictions and key problems in the region and department concerned, and then concentrate strength to solve them so as to benefit the every part of the work. We must not only study the universality of objective things. More importantly, we must study their particularity and remove contradictions of different natures with different methods. Since major contradictions determine the development process of a thing, we must be good at focusing on them and their major aspects. In the process of reform and construction, leaders at all levels should be good at finding the major problems that affect the whole job by conducting investigations and studies. They should focus on the major points and control the overall situation. We stress resolving problems in a down-to-earth manner and should, first, resolve those salient contradictions and key problems, including those solvable ones that have long remain unresolved or that have a comparatively great influence. We demand that several practical things be done. First, we must do those things that have a bearing on the overall situation and that are badly called for by the broad masses. In so doing, we will be able to produce a remarkable effect in arousing people's enthusiasm and activating the overall situation. In resolving problems and doing practical things, we need determination and a strong will. Expecting success, we must take strong measures and concentrate our strength to conscientiously do them.

8. Select some units to make in-depth investigations, give personal guidance, make a breakthrough, gain experience, and guide general work. The process from particularity to generality and then from generality to particularity is one mutually linked for deepening understanding. Leaders at all levels should be good at conducting arduous investigations for concrete units and concrete matters, and find out universal questions, experiences and laws. Moreover, they should give guidance, namely, resolving problems on the spot, and then further sum up experience and grasp the law so that his understanding will be further deepened. Our leaders should be good at guiding general work through the study of concrete units and matters. In other words, they should put forth policies and measures to resolve universal problems, promote advanced experiences, and heighten understanding of the whole job.

For the sake of socialist modernization, reform and opening up, our country, which is densely populated, vast, and imbalanced economically and socially, must uphold and improve the party's leadership, which includes continually improving the leadership method. The more arduous our jobs and tasks, the more we need to closely integrate leaders and the masses, to closely integrate the general call and special call, and to uphold the Marxist scientific leadership method.

Intellectual Property Rights Official Cited

OW1402123092 Beijing XINHUA in English
1216 GMT 14 Feb 92

[Text] Beijing, February 14 (XINHUA)—Dr. Arpad Bogisch, director general of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), expressed his appreciation for the steps China has taken to protect intellectual property rights, during his latest China visit.

The latest issue of the "BEIJING REVIEW," an English language weekly magazine, reported that by September 1991, the Patent Office of China had accepted over 200,000 applications for patent rights. The total number of applications was among the top 15 countries and in recent years the number of applications has increased annually by 24 percent.

Registrations of valid trademarks in China are expected to hit 310,000 by the end of 1991, nearly ten times that of 1979. In 1979, there were only some 5,100 overseas trademark registrations from 18 countries and regions but in 1991 the number had increased to over 50,000 from 62 countries and regions.

Dr. Bogisch, aged 72, was elected the director general of the WIPO in 1973, and is a generally acknowledged authority in the field.

He noted that at the time the Patent Office of China was established in early 1980, there were barely 100 people working in the office. "But now it has soared to a large agency employing more than 1,300 agents," Bogisch said.

Bogisch has been to China more than ten times since 1979. Regarding China's protection of intellectual property rights, he said, "Every time I come to China, my impression is strengthened that the government attaches great importance to this area."

China officially put into place the trademark law early in 1983 and began to implement the patent law in 1985. In September 1990, the government promulgated the copyright law, and in 1991, the regulations on the protection of computer softwares. Recently, a leading group for the protection of intellectual property rights headed by State Councilor Song Jian was also founded.

"Patent rights, trademark rights and copyrights are three pillars of the system to protect intellectual property rights. China has now established these systems in a short period. It shows that China's intellectual property rights system has been basically established," said Dr. Bogisch.

He also noted that a period of transition is necessary for developing countries before they fully join the international integrated system. Imposing one's own standards on other countries or threatening other countries with trade retaliations runs counter to the international conventions for settling disputes through mutual consultation and harms international cooperation and exchanges. This is detrimental to both sides.

Supervision Minister Vows To Fight Corruption

HK1202014892 Hong Kong LIAOWANG OVERSEAS
EDITION in Chinese No 4, 27 Jan 92 pp 6-7

[Article by Zhang Sutang (1728 1372 1016): "Supervision Minister Wei Jianxing Says China Will Intensify Anticorruption Work in 1992"]

[Text] [Reporter] Minister Wei, punishment of corruption and promotion of clean government is a major thing which concerns the people at home and abroad. Please tell us the progress in this area made by the supervision departments over the past year.

[Wei Jianxing] In 1991, a major task done by supervision departments was the investigation into a number of lawbreaking and discipline-violating cases, such as abuse of power for private ends, graft, bribery, corruption, degeneration, extravagance, waste, serious dereliction of duty, and malfeasance. In the past year, supervision departments throughout the whole country received more than 167,000 complaints for discipline violation, investigated some 52,000 cases, and finished handling some 46,000 cases. Of the cases which were placed on file for investigation and prosecution, some 50,000 people received disciplinary sanctions from supervision and administration departments at various levels; among them 1,536 were cadres at or above county and department levels, and 3,501 had breached criminal law and were transferred to justice organs for handling. For example, Wang Xiuying, former deputy chief of the State Planning Commission Production Arrangement Bureau,

abused power to ask for bribes amounting to \$15,000, and was dismissed from office and transferred to the justice department for prosecution. Gao Senxiang, former manager of CITIC [China International Trust and Investment Corporation] Industrial Bank's Shenzhen Branch, took a huge amount of bribes, and was dismissed from office and then sentenced to death by the justice department. Li Zhenghong, former vice mayor of Xiangfan city, Hubei Province, practiced fraud, used public money to pay the tuitions for his son- and daughter-in-law, received bribes, and embezzled public properties; he was dismissed from office. Ma Xiang, former vice chairman of the Qinghai Provincial Committee on Ethnic and Religious Affairs, took bribes many times while serving as the vice governor of Huangnan Prefecture, and was dismissed from office.

Last year, responding to the grievances reflected by the masses, for example, the problems of recruitment of workers, cadres, and students; conscription; rural households changing to nonrural households; assessment of performance; building of private houses by cadres; using public money to lavishly decorate houses; embezzlement of public money to send one's children to school; and using the state's adjustment of oil and grain prices to illegally buy up grain, the justice departments of various levels launched supervision of law enforcement, and scored good social results.

[Reporter] What are the special features in last year's investigation work?

[Wei] Last year's work in punishing corruption and investigating cases paid more attention to improving quality and efficiency when handling cases. At present, some 30 provincial supervisory organs; most supervisory agencies; and the supervisory bureaus at prefecture, city, and county levels have established trial organs and have accumulated work experience. Some supervisory organs convened meetings to analyze difficult cases, to exchange experiences in handling typical cases, and to inspect the quality of handling of cases to improve the ability for breaking through major cases. Many supervisory organs have also improved and perfected the responsibility system for handling cases and the management system, promoting standardization and institutionalization of work in handling cases.

[Reporter] At present, the broad masses of people still react strongly to the corrupt behavior among some government staff, and they even have deep grievances. Will anticorruption still be a major task for the supervisory departments in the new year?

[Wei] At present, the struggle against corruption has scored some results, but the situation is still grim, and we cannot relax a bit. Anticorruption will still be a key point in this year's supervisory work. We will go deeper, and continue to investigate the serious cases of lawbreaking and discipline violation committed by leading organs, leading cadres, economic management and law enforcement organs, and supervisory organs, as well as the

personnel working in these organs, and take the work as an important anticorruption measure. We will solemnly handle a small handful of those who seriously abuse power for private ends, take bribes, become corrupt, are degenerate, spend money lavishly, waste, and commit serious dereliction of duty. We will never have a soft hand. We will earnestly correct the phenomenon whereby some districts and units refrain from reporting cases or suppress cases rather than handling them. We will resolutely resist the intervention caused by the habit of speaking up for someone and solemnly handle the cases of retaliation against those who report cases.

[Reporter] What are the concrete measures to be taken by the supervisory departments to deepen anticorruption work this year?

[Wei] We will consider the following measures for deepening the struggle against corruption:

First, when we continue to resolutely and solemnly handle the cases which have a great impact, we will pay attention to pinpointing the trend in clean government among some cadres, as well as to the "flash point" problems against which the people have strong grievances. We will classify problems into categories and solve them one by one, and educate and rescue a large number of cadres. We should perceive that only a very small handful of those in the government are corrupt, decayed, degenerate, or take bribes, and that quite a number use their power to gain private benefits, hurt the people's interests, and jeopardize the party's and government's reputation. For example, they use public money to eat and drink, and to travel; they swallow, grab, take, and demand, and ask for small favors. The masses have strong grievances against these kinds of problems which, if not solved, will make improving the struggle against corruption unimagineable. Therefore, we propose that when supervisory organs continue to resolutely and seriously handle cases which have a great impact, they pay attention to solving them.

Second, we must give serious disciplinary sanctions to cadres who make mistakes, but we must not grasp only the defense line of giving disciplinary sanctions; we must pay attention to prevention and make efforts to grasp routine supervision and inspection. For those who do not commit offenses as serious as breaking law and discipline, but violate the behavioral norms of government staff, we must promptly criticize and educate them, and we must set strict demands and nip evil in the bud.

Third, it is necessary to meet the need of the struggle against corruption and strengthen construction of system and administrative law, especially the law prescribing government personnel's behavior. A lot of the problems involved in the anticorruption work done by supervisory departments are related to power restraint, behavior norms, and management system; at present, the law, regulations, and systems in these areas cannot meet the

need of the struggle against corruption. Therefore, this year, supervisory departments must strengthen the work in this regard.

Fourth, when handling cadres, we must grasp disciplinary sanctions with one hand, and organizational arrangement with the other. At present, some cadres who have bad ideas and work style and who have made mistakes are very good at going through the back door or finding loopholes; some have made mistakes but are still very complacent, as if they cannot be handled. When dealing with these persons, we suggest that for those who should receive disciplinary sanction, disciplinary sanction should be firmly handed down, but we must not confine ourselves to disciplinary sanction; for those who have made mistakes which are not as serious as requiring disciplinary sanction, their behavior must be reported to the department concerned and suggestions must be made, such as transferring them out of their leading posts, demoting them, or not promoting them.

Fifth, on the one hand, we must look into cases proceeding from the corrupt phenomena which have revealed themselves, and on the other hand, we must reveal and look into the corruption problem from serious losses and waste, dereliction of duty, serious violation of policy, profit-losing operation, and bankruptcy, organically integrating supervision over efficiency with supervision over clean government. Because corruption among government staff is not an isolated phenomenon and exists along with the administrative process and economic activities, being corrupt and irresponsible is often symbiotic with having poor returns. Therefore, a diligent government is often inseparable from a clean government.

Sixth, we must pay attention to handling cases on the one hand, and strengthen investigation and research on the other. We must be able to offer some ideas and measures to basically check the spread of corruption in terms of system, policy, and management, and promote comprehensive rectification work in tackling corruption.

[Reporter] Supervisory departments need the people's support when carrying out the struggle against corruption and promoting clean government building. As far as I know, last year, supervisory departments received fewer visits, letters, and reports by the masses than the previous year. Under such a condition, what measures will the supervisory departments take to strengthen the work in this area?

[Wei] It is indeed the case. Last year, the country's supervisory departments received some 620,000 reports, letters, and visits by the masses; it was a slight decrease compared with the previous year. There are many reasons for the decrease, which cannot be said to indicate that people do not care about the struggle against corruption or that they have lost confidence nor that the supervisory departments do not attach importance to reports, letters, and visits by the masses. In light of the decrease in visits, letters, and reports by the masses,

supervisory departments will thoroughly and fully develop their functions, and actively take measures to look for cases; we will try to discover problems through law enforcement and supervision on the one hand, and expand links with all walks of life in the society on the other, to broaden the information channel, and strengthen comprehensive analysis of the information provided by the visits, letters, and reports by the masses. Some provincial supervisory departments have launched a program of receiving special reports, to increase the number of reports; many localities have hired a number of people's supervisory correspondents, informants, and liaison personnel to form an information network and secure a stable source of cases and clues; some localities have resolutely practiced leadership by supervisory departments and a system for receiving specially hired supervisors to maintain close ties with the masses and listen to their opinions; and many supervisory departments have taken the initiative in strengthening ties with administrative supervision departments and justice organs, to discover clues relating to lawbreaking and discipline violation.

I want to make a point here. The supervisory departments attach great importance to the visits, letters, and reports by the masses; we cordially welcome them and seriously handle the problems and clues revealed by their visits, letters, and reports. Not long ago, the Supervision Ministry announced the regulations on reporting work, and that is for further institutionalizing and standardizing reporting work.

Jilin, Qinghai Corrupt Officials Sentenced

HK1302013792 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
13 Feb 92 p 3

[Report: "Provincial Officials Sacked for Corruption"]

[Text] A senior foreign trade official in the northeastern Chinese province of Jilin has been fired for corrupt dealings including using State interests to benefit his son-in-law in Hong Kong.

People's Daily yesterday said Zhu Desheng, president of the provincial Agricultural By-products Import and Export Corporation, was also expelled from the Communist Party for serious crimes as well as for the violation of the Party discipline.

Government supervision authorities said Zhu may face criminal charges.

In October 1988, Zhu was said to have approved a deal between a local grain and oil company and the Hong Kong-based company run by his son-in-law on selling dregs of beets at price lower than market rate. The deal led to a 120,600 yuan (\$22,300) loss to the State-run company.

In another deal that took place in 1990, Zhu ordered the local company to remit \$24,200 of its lawful interests to his son-in-law.

The official was also accused of permitting postponed settlement of accounts and a loan agreement for advance payment between the local company and the Hong Kong company that led to State losses.

In another development, the trial of the "Hol Xil Gold-Rush" case, in which 42 gold miners died in a sudden snow storm in the northwestern Chinese province of Qinghai four years ago, ended last month, leading to the imprisonment of 12 people found responsible for the tragedy.

Two years and three months of hearings at the Golmud People's Court have found that aside from the weather, blame for the deaths should be shared by Golmud's city government, which issued 28,000 individual mining licences, far more than the 10,000 limit set by the province and in violation of a government ban on mining by individuals.

At the time of the storm, it was estimated that the mines employed as many as 30,000 people operating on a 40-square-kilometre patch of land in the frigid and oxygen-deficient Hol Xil area, west of Golmud. When the severe snows hit the region on May 25, 1989, 42 miners died and 8,000 miners and 400 vehicles were stranded.

Embezzlement, bribery and other dirty deals were rampant among mine management and the licence bureau.

People's Daily said yesterday that Han Dexiang, former Mayor of Golmud, was accused of receiving 62,000 yuan (\$11,400) from miners and giving 18,000 yuan (\$3,300) of the sum to bribe an assistant and a local gold official for more licences.

Han was sentenced to three year imprisonment, after surrendering to the authorities and handing over all the bribe.

The newspaper said Han's assistant Yang Wenshan, vice-mayor and director of Public Security Bureau was jailed for five years on charges of taking 15,300 yuan (\$2,800) in bribes from miners.

Jin Zhimou, deputy manager of the local gold company, was sentenced to seven years in prison for taking 91,400 yuan (\$16,900) in bribes.

Nine other people, including four miners, were given fixed terms of imprisonment.

The State Council in late 1990 disciplined the then-governor of Qinghai, Song Ruixiang, and his deputy, Man Yuanbiao, for allowing gold miners employing 10,000 people to operate in the Hol Xil area.

A State Council decree in 1988 bars any unit or individual from mining gold without the permission of the State Gold Administration, and no licences can be issued to individual miners.

Former Political Prisoner Says Torture Occurs

HK1302125892 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese
10 Feb 92 p 4

["Special dispatch": "Lau Shan-ching Claims Tortures, Other Forms of Human Rights Violations Exist in Mainland Prisons"]

[Text] Lau Shan-ching, a Hong Kong resident who was jailed for 10 years by the Chinese authorities on a counterrevolutionary charge, said that mainland prisons still use torture during interrogation. This contradicts what was said in the human rights white paper recently published by China, while custody exceeding the period prescribed by the Chinese criminal procedure law is also a widespread phenomenon.

Yesterday, Lau Shan-ching attended the Symposium on Pro-Democracy Movement and Human Rights in China and described what he heard and saw during his 10 years of imprisonment; he thought that many practices in China violate human rights.

He noted that the white paper entitled "Human Rights Situation in China" has claimed China does not use torture during interrogation. He said that he had not suffered any torture during interrogation, but he learned from other inmates that the types of torture used in prisons during interrogation include the following:

High-voltage electric baton. This instrument can burn a prisoner's clothes and is more feared than a harsh beating. A prisoner who had suffered it could not sleep for three consecutive nights.

Beating with a stick. A wooden stick is used to hit the ankles and joints of a prisoner; sometimes even the stick would break.

Shooting an unloaded gun. First, the bullets are removed from the pistol, then the gun is fired in the prisoner's back. The momentum can cause injury to internal organs.

Using the fists of other prisoners. Sometimes a prison guard does not like the statement made by the accused and will give an eye signal to the prisoners in the same cell, ordering them to harshly beat the prisoner.

Lau Shan-ching pointed out that the mainland's reform-through-labor law has stipulated how torture instruments can be used, for example, using the instruments to prevent a prisoner from doing some dangerous behavior, but these instruments cannot be used for punishment. However, prison guards often use the instruments to punish prisoners.

He also said that prisons on the mainland practice various types of torture on prisoners who have violated the reform-through-labor law. Some examples are: tying up a prisoner and putting him under the sun in the playground; transferring a prisoner from the south to a

jail in the freezing northwest; and forcing reform-through-labor prisoners to work more than the eight hours prescribed by the reform-through-labor law.

Reflecting on his experience when he was arrested 10 years ago, Lau said the public security personnel who arrested him did not have a warrant. He repeatedly asked them on what charge he was arrested but did not get an answer. During the hearing, he was told to confess everything clearly, but was not told what to confess; his charge was never explained. Also, public security personnel did not observe the rule of informing his parents within 24 hours of his custody; he was prosecuted after one year of custody, while the longest detainment period prescribed by the criminal procedure law was three months, and only the people's congress can approve an extended period. Lau demanded they show him the document from the people's congress, but they could not do so.

He learned from his contacts with other people that many inmates appeared in court only after being detained for over a year.

He also pointed out that on the mainland, prisoners are often kept in solitude, which leads to depression and demoralization. For a time, he also suspected he had heart disease, while a prisoner in the next cell suffered from schizophrenia.

In addition, Lau said that he will leave for Geneva on either 18 or 19 February to start his global tour; he will return to Hong Kong in April; and when he testifies at the United Nations, he will talk about how Communist China has infringed upon human rights.

Bo Yibo, Hu Qiaomu Inscribe Book Collection

OW1202194592 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1026 GMT 12 Feb 92

[By correspondent Lu Xiangdao (4151 0686 4470) and reporter Li Zhongcheng (2621 1813 6134)]

[Text] Beijing, 12 Feb (XINHUA)—A *Collection of the Quintessence of Chinese Culture*, which was included in the major book publication plan of the state's Eighth Five-Year Plan, was published and distributed by the China Youth Publishing House recently. Bo Yibo and Hu Qiaomu wrote inscriptions on the occasion of the publication of the collection.

A publication discussion meeting was held at the Great Hall of the People this morning. It was attended by responsible comrades of departments concerned, including Wu Xiuquan, Li Desheng, and Cheng Siyuan; writers at home and abroad who contributed articles; and people of the literary and art, press, and publishing circles in the capital.

Speaking at the discussion meeting, Que Daolong, chief editor of the China Youth Publishing House, said publication of the collection is aimed at spreading national

culture, at enhancing national spirit, and at summarizing the quintessence of 5,000 years of Chinese culture in order to enable the young and middle-aged on both sides of the Taiwan Strait to have a better understanding of the magnificence, beauty, richness, and profundity of the Chinese culture and in order to carry out education on national ethics, moral principles, personal character, and integrity among the young and middle-aged.

The collection was meticulously written by more than 20 experts and scholars at home and abroad. It contains 15 books of 19 volumes, with 2.7 million characters. The books include the *Book on Winds and Clouds*, *Book on Mountains and Rivers*, *Book on Philosophers*, *Book on Ancient Sages*, *Book on Heroes and Martyrs*, *Book on the Wise and Farsighted*, *Book on the Fragrance of Poems*, *Book on the Fragrance of Literature*, *Book on the Art World*, *Book on Exquisite Craftsmanship*, *Book on the Passing of Learning from Generation to Generation*, *Book on Reverently Observing the Rules of Conduct*, *Book on Honesty and Shame*, *Book on Tempering and Encouragement*, and *Book on Gods and Spirits*.

Gao Zhaoxiang, Liu Bin, Luosang, Li Xifan, Wang Chaowen, Dai Yi, Fang Kewei, Zhang Dainian, Ye Jiaying, and Zhang Zhigong spoke at the meeting. They lauded the spirit which the outstanding writers displayed in writing these "minor reading materials." They all agreed that the collection of books—which are easy but not vulgar, penetrating but not difficult—has a far-reaching impact and practical significance on enhancing national spirit, on fostering noble values among the young and middle-aged, and on promoting the study of traditional national culture and cultural exchanges between both sides of the Taiwan Strait.

Inspection Teams To Check Status of Education

HK1402013592 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
14 Feb 92 p 3

[Article by staff reporter Zhang Lin: "Teams Set To Inspect Education Situation"]

[Text] Education inspection teams soon will be dispatched to check the status of education in 11 provinces and municipalities, most of which were hit by last year's floods.

Authorized by the National People's Congress, the teams will be screening budgets, school buildings, and teachers' qualifications in primary and secondary schools, according to an official with the State Education Commission (SEC).

Such inspection helps improve the quality of education and ensures basic education for every school-age kid, said Zhang Yongbiao, deputy director of the Department of Inspection of SEC.

In an earlier tour of Beijing's schools, inspectors reported to the municipal government and the municipal

Education Bureau that teaching aids and equipment were inadequate in Beijing's primary and middle schools.

The city government immediately boosted educational expenditure by 5 percent and allotted 5 million yuan (\$926,000) to buy teaching aids.

Another 2.6 million yuan (\$480,000) was allocated to improve operating conditions in the schools.

Zhang said his department also will investigate the status of moral education in China's schools during the latter half of this year.

To strengthen the inspection process, the State Education Commission hired 24 State education inspectors, most of whom are former educational administrators.

Zhang said his department also will help establish more subordinate offices at city or county level.

China initially established an educational inspection network employing 5,770 full time and more than 2,000 part-time inspectors.

Now about 29 inspection offices exist at the provincial level and 400 at the municipal level.

Educational inspection is a system used by the government at the county level and above to monitor and guide local governments and institutions, ensuring that government's educational goals are achieved and educational quality maintained.

Zhang Yongbiao explained that his department is responsible for drafting regulations, procedures and criteria for inspection, developing and implementing plans for training of inspectors, conducting inspection visits to provinces, and co-ordinating research exchange activities.

Training of education inspectors is being emphasized, Zhang explained.

Yunnan Nationality Situation, Development Viewed

*HK1302121992 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
3 Feb 92 p 1*

[By reporter Ren Weidong (0117 4850 2639): "New Situation of Nationality Solidarity, Economic Development, and Social Stability Emerges in Yunnan"]

[Text] Kunming, 2 Feb (RENMIN RIBAO)—During nationality work, Yunnan Province, which is situated at the southwestern frontier, holds aloft the banner of "solidarity, unification, and stability;" firmly attaches importance to economic construction—the center; and strives to alter the poor and backward outlook of the nationality area. Thus, a new situation in nationality solidarity, economic development, and social stability has emerged.

Of the 17 prefectures, autonomous prefectures, and cities, there are eight nationality autonomous prefectures

and 25 minority nationalities; the population of the minority nationalities numbers 12.34 million, accounting for one-third of the total population of the province; the areas of the nationality autonomous areas make up about 70 percent of the total areas of the whole province.

To rejuvenate the nationality economy, while the provincial CPC committee and government are vigorously developing the energy, communications, telecommunications, and other aspects of infrastructure, they have paid attention to the improvement of these vital functions; stepped up the development of the staying power; promptly summed up and popularized the fresh experiences of Lukuishan iron mine, Yuanjiang County, Ninglang County, and others in developing the nationality economy and education; changed the state of long-term unitary operation in the nationality area; initially established the superior industries, with flue-cured tobacco, sugarcane, tea, and rubber as the main items and competitive products in border trade to improve local industries. The gross industrial and agricultural output value of the nationality autonomous areas throughout the province in 1990 (in constant value in 1980) amounted to more than 10.7 billion yuan; financial revenue reached 980 million yuan, some five times greater than 10 years ago; and the rate of financial self-sufficiency increased from 53 percent in 1980 to 60 percent in 1990. The peasants' per capita net income increased from 107 yuan in 1980 to 470 yuan.

Economic development has laid a foundation for the stability of the nationality areas and further realized political and legal equality among all nationalities. Since the law of the regional autonomy of minority nationalities of the country was enforced in 1984, Yunnan has set up 10 nationality autonomous counties. It has established 195 nationality townships in the areas where two or more nationalities live together or are scattered and which do not possess conditions for autonomy. All autonomous organs of the autonomous areas and all nationality townships have been provided with minority-nationality cadres; all nationality autonomous places have formulated "autonomous regulations" according to the law to enable all minority-nationality people to really be the masters of their own affairs.

To alter the culturally backward state of the minority-nationality areas and to improve the quality of the minority-nationality population, Yunnan Province exerts great efforts to develop the cultural, education, and scientific and technological causes and adopts the methods, such as nationality courses, preparatory courses, and bringing people from other places to train minority-nationality cadres. At present, the nationality autonomous places of the whole province have had six institutions of higher learning, 54 middle schools, 1,196 ordinary middle schools, and 32,470 primary schools; the minority-nationality students in the schools at all levels and of all categories throughout the province have numbered 1.97 million, constituting 32 percent of the total number of the students of the whole province; the

minority-nationality cadres have reached some 200,000 people, making up 23 percent of the total number of cadres of the whole province.

For many years, the provincial CPC committee and provincial government have, on the basis of completely implementing the party's policy toward nationalities, strengthened education in the policy toward nationalities, policy toward religions, and party's basic line for the party members, cadres, and the masses of all nationalities of the whole province; examined the situation in implementing the policy toward nationalities within the whole province; and sent out working teams to seriously solve the existing problems. Meanwhile, the province has vigorously publicized and commended the advanced examples in nationality solidarity and nationality progress and, through this effective work, promptly resolved contradictions, eradicated hidden trouble, and maintained the solidarity and stability of the nationality and border areas.

Economic & Agricultural

Decline in Jan Imports, Exports Reported

HK1402013092 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
14 Feb 92 p 2

[By staff reporter: "Trade Sees Drop After 16 Months"]

[Text] China's foreign trade in January dropped for the first time in 17 months with both imports and exports on the decline.

National foreign trade was \$6.97 billion last month, indicating a decrease of 1 percent compared with January 1990, according to a report released by the Chinese Customs yesterday.

Of the turnover, imports accounted for \$3 billion, 2 percent less than the corresponding period of last year, the report said.

The import decrease occurred after 10 consecutive months of growth following a slight decline last February.

The report said China's export last month dropped by 0.2 percent from the previous January to be only \$3.97 billion.

China enjoyed a trade surplus of \$900 million last month with exports standing at \$3.16 billion, down 1 percent, and imports, \$2.26 billion, up 5.4 percent.

Labor Ministry, Other Units on Wage Reform

OW1202035792 Beijing Central People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 1600 GMT 11 Feb 92

[From the "News" program]

[Text] The Ministry of Labor, the State Council Production Office, the State Commission for Restructuring the

Economy, the Ministry of Personnel, and the All-China Federation of Trade Unions recently put forward a 12-point proposal for deepening reform of the system of administration of labor and personnel, wage distribution, and social insurance in enterprises. The 12-point proposal is as follows:

1. Earnestly follow the guidelines of the State Council circular on stopping unnecessary inspection and appraisal of enterprises, and noninterference in the internal setup of enterprises. A comprehensive review of the various regulations and policies governing enterprises, formulated in recent years, should be conducted. Any contents which do not conform to the enterprise law and other relevant state provisions concerning improving enterprises should be revised or abolished. It is necessary to take effective measures to resolutely do away with unnecessary activities on inspection, appraisal, target-fulfillment, promotion, and examinations, thus enabling enterprises to devote their undivided attention and efforts to improving production and operation.

2. Practically strengthen the internal economic responsibility system in enterprises, and strive to establish and perfect various rules and regulations.

3. Carry out reform of the personnel system in enterprises, and gradually implement an appointment system for management and technical personnel.

4. Consolidate and improve the labor contract system.

5. Gradually implement a full-time labor contract system.

6. Strengthen wage management and improve the method of linking total wages to economic efficiency, and gradually switch linking wages with a single target performance to multiple-target performance. It is necessary to pay attention to maintaining and enhancing the values of state-owned assets, technological advancement, and productivity, as well as to improving other comprehensive economic performance indices, including the ratio between capital invested and profits delivered, and taxes paid to the state.

7. Implement an independent distribution system with distribution according to work, and overcome egalitarianism. It is necessary to gradually practice a wage system based on the skills of a certain section on a production line, provided it is within the limit of the total wages determined by the state, and carried out on a voluntary basis among enterprises.

8. Make strenuous efforts to improve the quality of labor contingents in enterprises, and adhere to the principle of training before employment and training before promotion. Newly-recruited technical workers should undergo professional training and strict assessment.

9. Continue to implement the reform of pension and social insurance systems, and gradually establish a multi-tier insurance system, integrating basic insurance provided by the state and supplementary insurance provided by enterprises with personal savings insurance.

10. Continue to expand the scope of existing insurance and improve the system of on-the-job insurance.

11. Speed up reform of the labor planning system, and implement autonomy in personnel appointments and wage distribution among enterprises.

12. Strengthen democratic management among enterprises and bring the role of the workers' congress into play.

Fixed-Asset Investment Projects Screened

HK1302015692 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
31 Jan 92 p 2

[By staff reporter Lu Mu (7627 3668): "Tasks of Screening Projects of Investment in Fixed Assets Basically Fulfilled"]

[Text] Beijing, 30 Jan (RENMIN RIBAO)—Through efforts from top to bottom over the past three years and more, the tasks of screening all investment projects in fixed assets, suspending a large number of construction projects, adjusting the investment scale, and improving the investment structure on the basis of finding out the overall scale of capital construction projects has been basically fulfilled.

Recently, the responsible official of the State Council's leading group for screening fixed assets investment projects revealed that by the end of February 1989, there were more than 210,000 projects throughout the country, each involving an investment of over 50,000 yuan. The total investment exceeded 1,170 billion. If all these projects had been completed, they would have required more than 520 billion yuan of follow-up investment. This obviously exceeded the state's financial and material capacity.

Under the personal guidance of the leading comrades of the State Council, various departments and localities took solid steps to suspend a number of projects under construction and strictly controlled the starting of new projects. The expansion tendency in the field of capital construction that lasted several years was checked. According to statistics, in 1989 more than 18,000 projects in the whole country were suspended, and this delayed the investment of 64.7 billion yuan; in the same year, 41,000 new projects were started, a 47 percent reduction from the previous year, and the total amount of planned investment was reduced by 41 percent from the previous year. From 1982 to 1988, the general capital investment scale in the whole country grew by an average of 24.7 percent every year, while in 1989, the investment scale was cut by 50 billion yuan, or 11 percent. This was

the first time the investment scale grew at a negative rate in the 1980's, and the target for adjusting the investment scale was achieved.

According to the state's industrial policy, while a large number of projects in processing industries with surplus production capacity and nonproductive projects, such as guesthouses, office buildings, and recreational centers, have been suspended, investment in basic industries and key trades should be increased appropriately so that the investment structure can be effectively improved. In 1990, the proportions of investment in agriculture, the energy industry, and transport and telecommunications increased from 3.3 percent, 28.8 percent, and 10.7 percent in 1989 to 4.1 percent, 32 percent, and 15.9 percent respectively. The proportion of investment in productive projects under whole-people ownership increased from 73.5 percent in 1988 to 78 percent in 1990; although it declined slightly in 1991, it was still 2.7 percentage points higher than that in 1988.

Daily Warns of Resumed Investment Expansion

HK1302015792 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
31 Jan 92 p 2

[“Short commentary”: “Tuition Fees Should Not Be Paid for Nothing”]

[Text] Screening capital construction projects is a job which plays an important role in stabilizing prices; curbing inflation; mitigating the contradiction between gross demand and supply in society; and ensuring the sustained, stable, and harmonious development of the national economy.

Admittedly, this time, we were forced to screen and cut down capital construction, and we paid a certain price for this. In the past 40 years and more, our country underwent several rounds of excessive investment expansion. Each time, we mainly relied on administrative means for screening investment projects and cutting down the investment scale, and this caused tremendous losses to the national economy. This time, not only were administrative means used, but the banks also tightened up their loans. Although some positive results were achieved, we still paid a costly “tuition fee.” In the past, in the wake of screening and cutting down investment and when the economic situation became better, a tendency of vying with each other in making investment and starting new projects would certainly arise. Capital construction would be conducted on a large scale, and many office buildings, guesthouses, and recreational centers would be built. This thus gave rise to the vicious cycle of expansion-contraction-further expansion-further contraction. As an ancient saying goes, “past experience, if not forgotten, is a guide for the future.” The profound lesson that we have learned by paying a costly tuition fee must be seriously borne in mind.

At present, we should pay special attention to the possible appearance of another round of an upsurge of “overheated” capital construction, because there are

already signs of investment expansion. Before the old "debt chains" have been cleared, some new debt defaults have appeared. In 1991, many suspended projects were resumed, and the scale of capital investment grew rather rapidly. The number of new projects also increased by a big margin. Therefore, all localities and departments should continue to follow the state's industrial policy and strictly control the scale of capital investment and the number of new projects. In particular, the construction of such nonproductive projects as office buildings, guesthouses, and recreational centers must be further brought under control in order to ensure the adjustment of the investment structure and the improvement of investment results.

Paper Says Individual Income Tax Collection Up

OW1402102592 Beijing XINHUA in English
1006 GMT 14 Feb 92

[Text] Beijing, February 14 (XINHUA)—China's revenue from individual income regulatory tax reached 687 million yuan last year, three million yuan more than last year, today's "ECONOMIC DAILY" reported.

Guangdong Province in south China ranked first in the country in collection of such tax, which stood at 110 million yuan, 19.7 percent up the planned figure last year, the paper quoted the State Administration of Taxation as saying.

Fujian Province in southeastern China levied 67 million yuan in individual income regulatory tax last year, 20.4 percent more than the annual planned figure, making it the country's second largest collector of such tax.

Shanghai and Beijing municipalities all overfulfilled the annual plan for the collection of individual income tax and the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region and Tianjin and Shenzhen cities recorded the highest increase rate in the collection of such tax.

State Workers Become Private Businessmen

OW0802142992 Beijing XINHUA in English
1358 GMT 8 Feb 92

[Text] Wuhan, February 8 (XINHUA)—A special market has opened in Wuhan, capital of central China's Hubei Province, for workers of deeply indebted state enterprises who volunteer to open their own businesses.

The first day it was opened on January 18, some 160 workers stood behind their stands and put up signboards in order to earn some money to support themselves as their factories got into serious troubles.

These workers are from the more than 150 state enterprises that are deep in debt and can only provide employees with 50 yuan a month (about 10 U.S. dollars) for basic living necessities.

To help these employees support themselves instead of waiting for government relief only, local trade unions

made 200 street stands in the downtown area. These stands are provided free to enterprise employees who are interested in starting private businesses themselves.

The local government has decided to exempt taxes and all other administrative fees for these businesses for one year. Trade unions also allocated funds to help these employees start up business.

Li Meifang, chairman of the Wuhan city federation of trade unions and deputy secretary of the city's communist party committee, visited the stands on the opening day of these businesses and encouraged these workers to learn to do business besides being good factory workers.

A former factory employee named Li Yanfang told reporters that she is confident that her business will attract clients because the non-staple food goods she sells are priced lower due to tax benefits she gets.

"I used to work in the clinic in my factory. This is the first time for me and I'm totally new about doing business," she admitted.

Chen Junsheng on Agriculture, Science, Education

HK1302074492 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
3 Feb 92 p 3

[Report: "Chen Junsheng (7115 0193 3932) Publishes Article Promoting Integration of Agriculture, Science, and Education"]

[Text] An article by Comrade Chen Junsheng entitled: "Vigorously Promote Integration of Agriculture, Science, and Education" was published prominently on the front page of KEJI RIBAO [SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DAILY] on 31 January. This article was divided into three parts.

Part I. Why Agriculture, Science, and Education Should Be Integrated

The article says: While the integration of agriculture, science, and education is in line with the demands of overall economic and social development, it is first of all required in the development of agriculture and of the rural situation, in the transition of China's peasants to a life of relative comfort, and in the upgrading of the quality of the Chinese nation. In expounding on the outstanding features in the development of China's agriculture and rural situation, the article says:

First, the life of the masses of peasants has begun to move from one of basic subsistence to one of relative comfort. Second, China's agriculture is presently shifting from traditional agriculture to preliminarily modern agriculture. Third, China's agriculture is being transformed from the simple pursuit of production volume to pursuit of high yields, excellent quality, low cost, and high performance.

The aforementioned features show that the development of our country's agriculture and rural situation is

entering a new period. The coming decade will be a crucial one in the development of the entire national economy. The upgrading of the comprehensive national strength during these 10 years is of the utmost importance in determining the future and destiny of our country. And the upgrading of the comprehensive national strength in agriculture will have a fundamental and stabilizing effect on the entire national economy. Comrades engaged in the agricultural undertaking should be well aware of their heavy responsibilities. All these require a corresponding transformation in the thinking and mode of leadership, and closer coordination between the departments in charge of agriculture, science and technology, and education. In terms of rural work, the past practice of perennial coaxing concerning planting and harvesting tasks is no longer suitable, and neither is the simple concentration on grain and agriculture. The ideological concepts of the leadership have to be transformed, and the same is true of the mode of leadership.

Facts have shown that the integration of agriculture, science, and education is consistent with the inherent rule of modern agricultural development: Agricultural development is dependent on science and technology, scientific and technological progress is dependent on talent, and the training and nurturing of talent is dependent on education.

Part II. How Agriculture, Science, and Education Should Be Integrated

The article says: Based on past undertakings and experiences, the following have been fairly successful:

Overall planning by the government. Planning is necessary if agriculture, science, and education are to be well integrated, and integration will be more effective through planning. As to who will undertake the planning, it should be carried out by the government with the following main features:

Ideological planning—The key to the integration of agriculture, science, and education lies in integration itself, so the concept of integration and of the overall situation should be boosted in all three aspects—agriculture, science, and education. The question of which is important and which is of secondary importance does not exist here; rather it involves an organic body whose different parts are interdependent and each of which cannot do without the others. **Organizational planning**—The provinces of Hunan, Hubei, Anhui, Heilongjiang, and Shandong have all set up a coordinating group on planning involving agriculture, science, and education in order to outline and discuss the principal policies dictating the integration of agriculture, science, and education, study and coordinate major issues related to the promotion of agriculture through science and education, and organize and guide the departments in charge of agriculture, science, and education in playing an active part in the grand effort to promote agriculture through science and education.

Work planning—This refers principally to the need for close coordination and planning among the different departments in charge of agriculture, science, and education in order to realize a common objective in the building of the rural economy. **Policy planning**—This refers primarily to the policy of encouraging peasants to study and apply science in the integration of agriculture, science, and education; the policy of encouraging scientists, technicians, and educators to contribute more to the development of agriculture and the rural areas; the policy of encouraging close integration among different departments; the policy of increasing inputs in bases, areas or centers promoting the integration of agriculture, science, and education; and others.

Give full play to the superiority of overall planning and the initiatives of departmental undertakings. Overall planning is designed to improve integration. Integration is not merging; it makes possible joint efforts which create benefits and allow agriculture, science, and education to grow through integration and integrate through growth, complement each other's strengths and weaknesses, and thus reduce conflict and prevent repetitive labor. Integration contributes to the promotion of growth in all aspects. Overall planning neither covers nor handles everything. Duties within the jurisdiction of the departments will still have to be performed satisfactorily by the departments themselves.

Adopt a form of integration in line with local conditions. The entire country cannot follow a single model and form, but should carry out integration at different levels, in different forms, and through different channels.

The key to integration and overall planning lies in the counties, and its focus is on the villages and towns. (Because villages and towns are the "front areas" in the effort to promote agriculture through science and technology and education), the objective is to improve the quality of workers and introduce science and technology as well as talented people to the peasant households in order to enrich the peasants.

Part III. How To Promote Further the Integration of Agriculture, Science, and Education

The article says: More work has to be carried out if agriculture, science, and education are to be integrated further on the existing foundation. Principally, the following work should be undertaken in the coming period:

Integrate the study and implementation of the spirit of the "Decision" of the Eighth Plenary Session, further sum up experiences on the integration of agriculture, science, and education, and draw up plans based on the existing conditions in different places before promoting them gradually around the province. Adapt to local conditions and offer guidance on case-by-case basis. Let the government undertake overall planning, but let the various provinces decide who will assume concrete responsibility. Each locality may draw up certain supplementary policies based on its own prevailing conditions in order to promote this undertaking and give full play to

the initiative and creativity of the provinces, localities, cities, and counties. Step up propaganda on this endeavor. News media should present and publicize some outstanding experiences in the integration of agriculture, science, and education in a planned and measured way.

Agriculture Minister Discusses Modernization

HK1302045992 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO
in Chinese 3 Jan 92 p 3

[Article by Agriculture Minister Liu Zhongyi: "Continue To Promote Modernization of Agriculture and Rural Economy"]

[Text] Since the reform and development in the 1980's, our country's agriculture and rural economy have passed through an important historic stage. The 1990's will be a very important decade for further promoting agricultural and rural economic modernization in our country; it will be a crucial decade for our country's rural economic reform to inherit from the past and march into the future, and to lay a firm foundation for long-term and stable development.

According to the general conception of the "decision" made at the eighth plenum, by the year 2000, our country's comprehensive agricultural productive capacity and returns should have reached a new level, and grain output should have moved onto two new stages. Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production, and township and town enterprises should have steadily developed, total social output value in the rural areas will be doubled again, rural reform will have made new progress, and the social and economic situation in the rural areas will have a new look. Therefore, whether in the whole course of exploring socialist agriculture with Chinese characteristics, or in the great practice of building socialism with Chinese characteristics, in the 1990's, our country's agriculture has great significance.

Properly Handle the Relations Between Stability and Improvement, Between Reform and Development, and Between Centralization and Decentralization

The CPC Central Committee's "decision" has thoroughly summarized our basic rural policy, and generalized the key points in deepening of rural reform into four phrases: Continue to stabilize the responsibility system which has contracting on the household basis with remuneration linked to output as the mainstay; persistently perfect the two-tier operation system which integrates centralization with decentralization; actively develop socialized service systems; and gradually expand the strength of collective economy, guiding peasants to the road of common affluence. This is the experience in practice for over 10 years which we have summed up since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. It conforms to the actual situation in our country's rural areas, and has extensive adaptability and strong vitality.

On the important problem of basic rural policy, we have made achievements through the cooperative movement, commune movement, and other reforms; at the same time, we have made some mistakes, which have affected the development of production. Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we have practiced the responsibility system centering on contracting on the household basis with remuneration linked to output, and it is a major innovative breakthrough. In recent years, on the basis of summing up and studying the experiences in practice by various localities, the CPC Central Committee and the State Council have tried to further solve the problem of the relations between stability and improvement, between reform and development, and between centralization and decentralization. The final goal is to develop the strong points of socialist collective economy on the one hand, and fully arouse enthusiasm among peasant households for operation, on the other hand. On this problem, and concerning the guiding thought, direction, principle, method, and step, the CPC Central Committee and the State Council have proposed very clear policies, which are in accordance with our country's situation and the current and actual situation in the rural areas, as well as conforming to our level of development of productive forces and the wishes of the broad masses of peasants. We feel that the decision made by the Eighth CPC Plenum is another phase of development and improvement of the reform of economic system in our country's rural areas.

Insist on Increasing Agricultural Input at Many Levels and Through Many Channels

Extensively explore channels to increase agricultural input, organize and attract financial and material strengths to support and strengthen agriculture; this is the basic idea for increasing agricultural input.

The state will gradually increase agricultural input, and this is an important aspect in the drive to increase agricultural input. At present, agricultural construction has far surpassed the domain of agricultural construction in the past, and many important infrastructures require more than the technological and financial inputs provided by peasants to build. For example, transregional water conservancy projects, service systems providing agricultural technology, comprehensive development of agricultural resources, and the bases of major farm products, require the state and local government to organize and build, and cannot be built and operated by scattered peasants. The state increases input, and builds some basic agricultural and scientific facilities which are of an overall and critical nature, and this is itself a kind of macroeconomic regulation and control, which can play the guiding function of rationally adjusting structure and improving the regional distribution pattern.

To enhance economic strength in the rural areas, the basic problem is to fully develop the function of agricultural input played by rural collectives and peasants. Judged from the situation in the developed areas such as

Jiangsu and Zhejiang, the first step is to rely on agriculture to provide accumulation, which will be used to develop secondary and tertiary industries; the second step is that when township and town enterprises and other operations have developed, they take their turn to "subsidize agriculture with industry" and "build agriculture with industry"; the third step is to gradually enter the track of mutual promotion between agriculture and industry and coordinated development of urban and rural areas. This pattern has already emerged in some economically developed coastal areas and some outskirts of big cities. In the areas where township and town enterprises are not developed, the governments of various levels and the departments concerned should enthusiastically give help, but they should stress more pooling of funds from the people, and use the methods such as raising funds by giving shares and using labor input, to develop the undertakings in agricultural construction.

At present, the total amount of money spent on agriculture from various channels is not small. If we can properly manage and use this huge amount of money, not only can we accomplish several big things, but we can also avoid repetition and waste; meanwhile, when this huge amount of money is translated into investment in an organized and planned manner, it is helpful to guiding and attracting localities and peasants to increase agricultural input. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen government departments' role in planning, arranging, regulating, and controlling investments in agriculture, and ensure that investments in agriculture are linked to medium- and long-term agricultural development plans.

In the next 10 years, the key point in agricultural input to be made by the state is to consolidate and improve the currently available basic agricultural facilities, create the necessary material conditions and facilities for invigorating agriculture with science and technology, improve ways of agricultural production, and launch comprehensive exploration of agricultural resources, so as to attain the goal of maintaining the trend in increasing output, of enhancing staying power, of reaching standard, and of promoting the four modernizations.

Fully Develop the Backbone Function of Science and Technology in Agricultural Development

Agricultural development must have a breakthrough and move onto a new stage—but then it will meet the development strategy problem which has been met likewise by industry, that is, the problem of whether it should center on inward development or outward development. We think that to increase agricultural output, it is more realistic and workable to emphasize inward development. When we stress inward development as the mainstay, we should also actively launch outward development and exploratory agriculture in the places of better conditions. Regardless of whether we opt for inward development or actively seek outward development of agriculture, we should rely on science and technology. We should skillfully grasp the opportunity

now arising from the call for invigorating agriculture through science and technology, the high enthusiasm among various sides, and high demand among peasants, to strengthen work, create conditions, and allow science and technology to play a bigger role in invigorating agriculture.

First, when we give guidance to agriculture and rural work, we must closely integrate science and technology with the development of the rural commodity economy. In the integration, form the starting point, vitality, and attraction of the use of science and technology to invigorate agriculture, as well as forming an order of invigoration of agriculture through science and technology. We must proceed from unitary to comprehensive pattern and from lower to higher level, so as to enable the use of science and technology to invigorate agriculture, to solve not only the problem of cultivation, but also invigorate animal husbandry, fishery, industry, and commerce, and thus to thoroughly invigorate the rural economy.

Second, through the support and arrangement by the state and local governments, in the whole country, we gradually form a multi-discipline and multi-level agricultural technology work system which combines agricultural science research, promotion, service, and training. The facilities and equipment for scientific research, promotion, and training in this area should be listed in the state's and local governments' agricultural construction plans respectively, and be given priority treatment.

Third, improve working conditions and terms of service for agricultural scientists and technicians. In this regard, the CPC Central Committee and the State Council have many clear policies, which we should seriously implement.

Strive To Form a Mechanism for Good Circulation of Rural Economy

First, strengthen and improve macro-level regulation and control over agriculture, and allow farm products to flow smoothly. In recent years, agricultural harvests were quite good, and the entire agricultural and sideline products market had abundant supply and was stable, so there are conditions for gradually adjusting and improving the prices of the agricultural and sideline products such as grain, and the purchasing and marketing system. The main direction for the reform of grain purchasing and marketing system should be: When we increase the purchasing price of grain, we properly increase the selling price of grain, suppress sales, and increase quantity of market regulation. At the same time, we must continue to carry out research on a stable adjustment of the relations among major farm products, formulate reasonable policies on burdens and prices for production zones and marketing zones, so as to enable the major zones producing grain, cotton, oil, and pigs to have reasonable returns. In the past two years, the central authorities established a special grain reserve system, which played an apparent role in enhancing the government's ability to regulate and control the market,

and in protecting the interests of producers and consumers. In the next 10 years, other than grain reserve, we should have reserves of other farm products; apart from the central reserve, and localities should have reserves, too. To invigorate circulation of farm products, the crucial point is the policy permitting peasants to carry out processing of farm products or to sell those products after they pay taxes and fulfill the purchasing quota prescribed by the state, except for a small number of the exclusively operated farm products. At the same time, it is necessary to properly handle the relations between workers and peasants and between urban and rural areas, and enable peasants as producers of commodities to directly enter the domain of circulation and the domain of processing for increase in value, so as to seek a rational distribution of interest.

Second, strengthen leadership and management over township and town enterprises. The basic problem in our country's rural areas is the problem of way out for labor force, affluence for peasants, and agricultural modernization. To properly solve these problems, while we strengthen agriculture, it is necessary to actively develop township and town enterprises, and this is also the main and only way. This is a road of development which is proven to be full of promise by practice and is determined by China's situation. The CPC Central Committee's and the State Council's policies of helping and developing township and town enterprises are very clear. Concerning this, we must not waver. Based on the concrete conditions in different places, we must adopt measures to support the development of township and town enterprises. At present, we stress invigoration of large and medium enterprises, but we also cannot relax our effort to develop township and town enterprises.

Third, strengthen initiative and sense of responsibility at the provincial, regional, and municipal levels. Agricultural and rural development involves a vast area and a lot of work, as well as a distinct regional nature. Whether in the area of natural resources or in the area of economic development, differences between regions are very big. In the course of rural economic development and deepening of reform, we will run into new problems, which require us to search, test, explore, and advance. To solve these problems, we must base ourselves on the principle, policy, and goal formulated by the central authorities, and do more to develop the enthusiasm and creativity in the party committees and governments of the provincial, regional, and municipal levels; we must grant the leading organs at the county level the necessary authority to plan economic development and coordinate relations among departments, so as to form a situation whereby there is centralized organization and leadership on the one hand, and hierarchical management on the other hand. We will take initiative in exploring an innovative and vivid situation.

It is a very arduous duty to develop agriculture and to invigorate the rural economy. We have to strengthen the party's and government's leadership over agricultural development, and we need the CPC Central Committee;

the State Council; and the governments and party committees of various provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities to step up the effort in organizing the strengths of various sides to support agriculture, to strengthen macro-level regulation and control over agriculture, and to strengthen the effective command for centralized coordination of production, supply, and sale of farm products. Although we still face many difficulties, and will meet various unpredicted problems, so long as the whole party and the people in the whole country work hard together, have firm faith, strive for achievements, and thoroughly implement the spirit of the "decision" made at the eighth plenum, we can surely develop a new situation in agriculture and rural work in our country.

Commentator Urges Good Beginning in Agriculture

HK1302142792 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
10 Feb 92 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Make Success of First Battle To Reap Bumper Agricultural Harvests"]

[Text] As the Spring Festival has passed and the "Rain Water (2d solar term)" will soon approach, the vast territory of the motherland has greeted another busy season for spring plowing.

Spring plowing is the first crucial battle for reaping the year's bumper harvest. We must pay full attention to it, strengthen leadership, and mobilize the broad ranks of cadres and the masses to concentrate their forces to fight this battle well.

Party and government leaders at all levels and the departments in charge of agriculture should make overall plans and arrangements for spring plowing and offer specific guidance, and earnestly implement the principle of "ensuring the steady growth of grain and vigorously developing a diversified economy." It is necessary to improve and strengthen the rural socialized service system. The farm materials and commercial departments should ensure transportation and supply of seeds, chemical fertilizers, fuel, and other materials badly needed by the peasants. The financial and farm mechanical departments should coordinate with the government to make arrangements for the use of capital for agricultural purposes and popularization of agricultural science and technology, and earnestly embody the development strategy of the central authorities on sharply increasing input in agriculture and boosting agriculture with science and technology. We should take note of the peasants' difficulties and needs and promptly offer effective aid.

Spring plowing in some localities is carried out under the conditions of last year's serious natural disasters. The people in some disaster-stricken areas still have all kinds of difficulties. Therefore, these areas should integrate the arrangements made for tiding over the winter season and rebuilding of homes with spring plowing and production. We should ensure fulfillment of production as well as make proper arrangements for the people's livelihood.

The people in the disaster-stricken areas know that they can conquer disasters and eradicate poverty only by developing production and reaping bumper harvests. The proper arrangements made for people's livelihood is conducive to protecting and arousing their enthusiasm for production. Except the disaster-stricken areas, the rural areas throughout the country launched a new upsurge in building water conservancy works last winter and this spring. All localities should rationally organize labor, do well in completing the water conservancy works, and ensure the human and material resources required for spring plowing.

The comprehensive implementation of the "Decision on Further Strengthening Agriculture and Rural Work" adopted by the Eighth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee is the key to creating a new situation in agriculture and rural work. While carrying out profound socialist ideological education, all localities should take note of examining the study and implementation of the Decision, resolutely check the erroneous practices that run counter to the Decision, and further arouse the enthusiasm of the peasants for production. It is necessary to vigorously publicize and implement the "Regulations on Labor Management and Charges Undertaken by Peasants" promulgated recently by the State Council,

curb the three irregularities, alleviate the peasants' burden, and relieve their fear of disturbance in the rear. In short, it is necessary to combine the upgrading of the awareness of the rural cadres and the masses with protection of their practical interests, and guide their enthusiasm to doing spring plowing well.

The party and government organs at all levels should carry forward the spirit of "leadership means service," earnestly improve their work style, avoid formalism, reduce sloppiness, and resolve difficulties and do practical things for the peasants. The cadres and agrotechnicians at all levels should go down to the basic levels and do the work of contracting villages and households, spreading agrotechniques, and establishing scientific farming demonstration bases well. All trades and professions in the cities and rural areas should vigorously support agriculture and spring plowing and create an atmosphere whereby those who support agriculture are honored while those who cheat the peasants are blamed.

As the saying goes, "How can you reap the golden autumn harvests without sowing in spring?" Let us cherish the precious opportunity and step up efforts to do spring plowing well.

East Region

Fujian's Chen Guangyi at Spring Festival Event

HK1402043492 Fuzhou Fujian People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Feb 92

[Excerpts] This morning, a hall in Fuzhou's (Meizhong) Guesthouse was decorated with lanterns and colored streamers. It was filled with immense cheers and permeated with a festive atmosphere. The provincial CPC Committee, advisory commission, people's congress Standing Committee, government, and Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] jointly held a Spring Festival gathering here to convey Lunar New Year regards. [passage omitted]

Those attending the gathering included provincial leaders Chen Guangyi, Jia Qinglin, Cheng Xu, Yuan Qitong, Lin Kaiqin, He Shaochuan, Wang Jianshuang, Zhao Xuemin, Chen Shuqing, Chen Mingyi, Guo Ruiren, Wen Xiushan, Zhang Yumin, Kang Beisheng, Wang Yishi, Liu Yongye, Xiao Jian, You Dexin, Su Changpei, Shi Xingmou, Liu Jinmei, Chen Xizhong, Ling Qing, Ni Songmao, Zhao Xiufu, Lu Haoran, Xu Jimei, Gao Hu, and others. [passage omitted]

The gathering was presided over by Jia Qinglin, provincial party deputy secretary and provincial governor. Provincial party Secretary Chen Guangyi delivered a warm and enthusiastic speech. He reviewed achievements made in various sectors in our province over the past year. He said: Last year, the province was stable politically, and its economy also developed. The society was stable, and filled with unity and coordination. This has laid a good foundation for attaining the targets of quadrupling gross industrial and agricultural output five years ahead of schedule, and reaching small-scale prosperity three years ahead of schedule. In the new year, we should unite closer around the CPC Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin as its nucleus; implement in a comprehensive manner the party basic line; further emancipate minds, take unity, stability, and rousing the drive as a guiding principle; and follow a down-to-earth manner in work to grasp well the three major works of developing the economy, strengthening party building, and maintaining social stability to ensure that our national economy will continue to progress along the direction of sustained, stable, and coordinated development, and that our society will progress in a comprehensive way. [passage omitted]

In conclusion, Chen Guangyi pointed out: The key to completely fulfilling this year's tasks lies in unifying our thinking, improving our work style, and firmly grasping the implementation of our policies. We should closely rely on our cadres and masses, concentrate our efforts, and fulfill various work step by step. Party and government leaders at all levels must set a fine example; reduce their routine activities; take the lead in improving their work style; go deep into reality, grass-roots levels, and the masses; carry out investigations and studies aimed at solving problems, work in a down-to-earth manner, and

do more practical and good work. They should avoid formalism and a work style characterized by exaggeration. They should overcome bureaucracy and routinism. They should make substantial contributions to building socialism with Chinese characteristics, and greet the convening of the 14th national congress of the party with their outstanding achievements.

A brilliant literature and art performance was given at the gathering.

Mao Zhiyong, Others New Year's Visits Reported

HK1402072992 Nanchang Jiangxi People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Feb 92

[Excerpt] Spring Festival this year is also the beginning of spring. This double spring and double festival occurs rarely in the lunar calendar. The first day of the Spring Festival, although there was rain and wind, was still permeated with a festive atmosphere everywhere.

This morning, in a joyous and propitious atmosphere, provincial and Nanchang party, government, and military leaders joined five separate groups to visit and salute people who stood fast at their posts and worked hard during the festival. They conveyed to them festival greetings and blessings. They spent the joyous Spring Festival with cadres and the masses.

At 0900, provincial Secretary Mao Zhiyong; Ma Shichang, member of the provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee and secretary of the Nanchang CPC Committee; Vice Governor Zhou Zhiping; (Huang Zhiqian), assistant to the provincial governor; and other leaders arrived at the (Xiangxi) Chemical Fiber Plant to salute workers and their family members. In a [words indistinct] workshop, Mao Zhiyong and other leaders conveyed Spring Festival greetings to those who persisted in working. He said: You have been working hard. On behalf of the provincial CPC committee and government and the Nanchang City CPC Committee and government, we express our gratitude to you.

In a [words indistinct] plant, Mao Zhiyong told its responsible comrades: Jiangxi is an agricultural province. Our agriculture should scale new heights. To do so, we should mainly rely on increasing per unit area yield. Increasing soil fertility is an important factor. He expressed the hope that under the prerequisite of enhancing economic efficiency, our chemical fertilizer plants would produce more chemical fertilizer to make efforts to ensure that our agriculture would scale new heights.

This morning, Wu Guanzheng, provincial deputy secretary and provincial governor; Vice Governor Shu Huiguo; Sun Ruilin, director of the provincial General Office; Nanchang Mayor Jiang Zhongping; and other leaders went to the 1 August Agricultural Machinery Plant and an old people's home in (Bayi) township in Nanchang County to pay Lunar New Year's calls. [passage omitted]

Shanghai Formulates Plans To Enter CIS Markets*HK1302141692 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN
SHE in English 1302 GMT 13 Feb 92*

[Text] Shanghai, February 13 (HKCNA)—The Deputy Director of the Shanghai Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Commission, Mr. Wang Zukang, made public the municipality's ambitious plan to move with urgency towards involvement in the market of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) with chances outstripping risks. The municipality had to take swift action in the Year of the Monkey by striking up cooperation with Russia and other members of the CIS in opening department stores and factories as well as by purchasing property there.

A news report in the "Xinmin Evening News" here said that the Shanghai Hualian Commercial Building took the lead in opening a department store in St. Petersburg, while the Bureau of Textile Industry was conducting a feasibility study on the setting up of textile plants, printing and dyeing mills, knitwear mills and garment factories in Turkmenistan. The Shanghai Foreign Trade Corporation has set up a representative office in St. Petersburg and Shanghai's industrial sector has paid inspection visits to the CIS to study the possibility of transferring production lines of bicycles, refrigerators and colour television sets from Shanghai to there.

With a number of macro plans, according to Mr Wang, Shanghai is scheduled to use rubles earned from the sale of consumer goods which were in short supply in the CIS to invest in the real estate market there. The municipality planned to purchase from Russia and other members of the CIS advanced machinery, devices and equipment as well as large aircraft, all of which belonged to the former Soviet Union. Redundant equipment resulting from domestic adjustment of the industrial structure will be exported to the CIS which may well be useful there. Shanghai will have greater chances in the export of labour service to the CIS and the contracting of projects mainly because of the construction of embassies there resulting from the establishment of diplomatic relations between the CIS and foreign countries.

There are already quite a number of foreign merchants across China who often shuttle between the CIS and the country. Shanghai planned to group them together and practise a unified supply of goods with the aim of capitalizing on them to enlarge Shanghai's operational network in the CIS.

Shanghai Launches Overseas Chinese Newspaper*OW1202132392 Beijing XINHUA in English
1252 GMT 12 Feb 92*

[Text] Shanghai, February 12 (XINHUA)—The "SHANGHAI OVERSEAS CHINESE NEWS", the eighth overseas Chinese newspaper in China, has just hit the news stands.

The fortnightly eight-page paper concentrates on matters concerning Overseas Chinese.

The newspaper is distributed in more than 60 countries and regions. Shanghai residents account for two-thirds of the 60,000 subscribers at present since the city has now over 400,000 residents who are returned Overseas Chinese or relatives of Overseas Chinese.

Central-South Region**Hainan Governor Liu Jianfeng on Development Plans***HK1302083592 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese
9 Feb 92 p 3*

["Special interview" by Liu Hsi (0491 6002): "'Great Opening Up' and Yangpu Development Zone—Interview With Liu Jianfeng on Hainan's Plans for This Year"]

[Text] Haikou, 8 Feb (WEN WEI PO)—It is snowing in the north, but warmth is beginning to fill the air in the south. In the New Year, Hainan Island is full of the beauty of spring, with green trees everywhere and flowers blossoming in a riot of color. It has been five years since the establishment of Hainan Province and the Hainan Special Economic Zone. What kind of new look will Hainan take on to face the world? Recently this reporter interviewed Hainan Governor Liu Jianfeng.

This reporter asked about his ideas on Hainan's fundamental methods after years of practice.

Setting Up and Improving the New Structure

Proceeding from the Hainan Special Economic Zone's reform and opening up, Liu Jianfeng said that opening up to the world is a basic state policy the country will adhere to for a long time.

The fundamental method for the development of the Hainan Special Economic Zone is firmly implementing the policy of reform and opening up. Hainan is now equipped with the basic conditions for carrying out the policy of "great opening up" proposed by Comrade Deng Xiaoping. All kinds of work in the province should be put into the orbit of reform and opening up. Through "great opening up," great efforts will be made to introduce capital from the rest of the country and abroad, to actively develop an export-oriented economy, to turn Hainan's strong points in natural resources and policy into real productive forces, and to fulfill the target of developing the special zone's economy in a superconventional manner.

This reporter asked: As the country's comprehensive experimental zone in reform and opening up, should Hainan step up its efforts in deepening reform?

Liu Jianfeng answered: A strong point of the Hainan Special Economic Zone is being open. Hainan should closely focus its reform on the key issue of opening up,

increase the contents of reform, and speed up the pace of reform. Hainan Province's reform and development have entered a key period. In accordance with international practice and the need to develop an export-oriented economy, the province should boldly carry out explorations and reform, set up a new structure conducive to expanding the scope of opening up and to developing planned commodity economy, and improve this structure. This year Hainan Province has very heavy reform tasks to fulfill.

Carrying Out Price Reform In an All-Round Way

On 1 January this year, reform of the retirement, medical, job-awaiting, on-the-job injury, and other social protection systems started, thereby providing a more stable social environment for Hainan's economic construction and in-depth economic structural reform. The reforms to be introduced this year include: Developing all kinds of markets, strengthening the market composition, and fostering and improving the market system, with the focus on overall price reform; while on the basis of improving the contracted management responsibility system and by proceeding from forming enterprise groups, transforming old enterprises, and developing township and town enterprises, efforts will be made to expand the scope of the trial-implementation of the shareholding system and to introduce shareholding system reform so that some enterprises with good economic results and great potential will develop faster. Through reforming the financial, planning, and taxation systems, the province will further strengthen and improve the "small governmental" macroeconomic control and regulatory system mainly characterized by indirect management, will speed up county-level comprehensive reform, and will deepen rural reform, so as to gradually create convergence between county-level comprehensive reform and reforms throughout the province and to promote the development of county-level and rural economies.

Fully Utilizing Preferential Policies

This reporter asked: Developing an export-oriented economy requires a fine investment environment. How will Hainan improve its investment environment this year?

Liu Jianfeng pointed out: Hainan's investment environment is much improved since the establishment of Hainan Province. It is basically equipped with the conditions for large-scale investment, development, and construction. This year the province will take measures to further improve the spiritual and material conditions for investment and will strive to implement in all-round way the preferential policies granted to Hainan by the State Council's documents Nos. 24 and 26 of 1988.

This reporter asked: What specific measures will Hainan take in developing an export-oriented economy this year?

Efforts Will Be Made To Start the Construction of Yangpu Development Zone as Early as Possible

Liu Jianfeng said: In developing an export-oriented economy, the Hainan Special Economic Zone will blaze a new trail in reclaiming large areas of land. There have been two methods of development since the founding of the PRC. One is building basic facilities in a region with our own investments and then introducing capital from abroad and the rest of the country. The other is designating a region for foreign investors to build basic facilities. Then these foreign investors invite tenders to introduce projects. Yangpu is an example known to all. Soon after its establishment, the Hainan Special Economic Zone proposed this method. But this evoked a "Yangpu storm" at that time. After two years of investigation, study, and theoretical proofing, people in different circles in the country reached a consensus understanding. The focus of reclaiming large areas of land by means of foreign investment is to ignite the development of the Yangpu zone.

Now the opportunity to develop the Yangpu zone is ripe. In September last year, we signed a letter of intent with the Kumagai Company (Hong Kong) Limited on developing the Yangpu zone. We also invited more than 30 experts, who conducted theoretical proofing for two or three months and worked out project suggestions. We will continue to make good preparations for the construction of the Yangpu development zone, try to start its construction at an early date, and ensure the projects to be invested in by foreign businessmen. In the meantime, we will also focus our attention on the work in other development zones throughout the province. In the course of building bonded factories and bonded warehouses, we should also set up bonded areas in Haikou.

Henan's Anticorruption Drive Achievements Noted

HK1402043592 Zhengzhou Henan People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Feb 92

[Text] We learned from yesterday's provincial meeting of heads of procuratorates that marked achievements were made in our province's anti-embezzlement and antibribery campaign in 1991. A total of 5,020 cases of embezzlement and bribery were accepted for handling throughout the province, of which 3,583 cases were listed and relevant investigations conducted, representing an increase of 18.3 percent over 1990.

In last year's anti-embezzlement and antibribery campaign, the procuratorial organs at various levels in our province gave prominence to the key points of the campaign and concentrated on important and major cases. Listed and handled were 864 major cases of embezzlement and bribery, each involving at least 10,000 yuan, taking up 24.1 percent of the total number of listed cases. Major cases of embezzlement and bribery involving 68 cadres at the county or provincial department level were listed and handled. In the meantime, the procuratorial organs in various localities also went to the units in such important trades as banking, building,

supply and marketing, electric power, mining, transportation, and insurance, which were poorly managed, suffering heavy losses, and infested with prominent problems of embezzlement and bribery. They spotted the points of breakthrough, went deep inside, and conducted in-depth investigation. A batch of well-sheltered and astutely manipulated cases of embezzlement and bribery characterized by their respective trade features, some of which were interrelated, were ferreted out, which vigorously pushed forward the in-depth development of the anti-embezzlement and antibribery campaign.

Southwest Region

Yunnan Executes Traffickers, Bans Drugs

HK1302134892 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese
10 Feb 92 p 19

[Article by Lu Niu (7627 3662): "Yunnan To Cut Off 'White Corridor' to Hong Kong"]

[Text] Yunnan Province has a border of over 40 km [figure as published]. Of China's eight border provinces and autonomous regions, Yunnan is the only one adjacent to the "Golden Triangle," which abounds with drugs.

Being different from other border areas in China, there are no natural barriers along Yunnan's long boundary. People of the same ethnic origin live on both sides of the boundary. They exchange goods in each other's markets and are related by marriage. Some villages even extend across the national boundary, with some bamboo pavilions being erected over the border line. Villagers of the two countries share the same wells and countless roads and paths cross the national boundary.

Drugs Became Scourge of Yunnan

In the early 1980's, Thailand took a number of military initiatives against the drug growing and processing zones in the Golden Triangle. Malaysia and Singapore enacted stern laws which imposed capital punishment on people carrying five to 10 grams of drugs. The international drug-trafficking organizations gradually shifted the drug processing plants northward to areas adjacent to China's Yunnan Province, thus forming a new "white corridor" for trafficking drugs from Burma and Laos to Yunnan and then to Guangdong and Hong Kong.

In 1987, the opium output from the Golden Triangle exceeded 1,000 tons; in 1989 and 1990, the output topped 2,000 and 2,500 tons respectively. At present, there are nearly 40 heroin processing plants inside Burma's border areas close to the boundary with Yunnan. Yunnan Province has become the forefront of the struggle against the international drug smuggling groups and has fallen victim to the impact of the drug sources across the boundary.

Due to infiltration and stimulation by the international drug trafficking activities, drug-related crimes and drug

addiction, after having been basically eliminated in mainland China, have reappeared. Apart from some old drug addicts, most new drug takers from the 1980's are young people and they mainly use heroin. In 1989, the public security organs caught 61 drug addicts in one action and 58 were young people under 30.

Drug taking seriously damages people's physical and mental health. People dying from overdoses of heroin numbered more than 10 in Longzhou County, over 30 in Kunming City, and more than 50 in Ruili County.

After becoming addicted, some addicts could not afford to buy the costly drugs. They used up their families' savings, fell out with their spouses, and caused family breakups. Some drug addicts even committed crimes such as robbery, larceny, and prostitution, to get enough money to buy drugs, causing the sharp increase in criminal cases.

Yunnan Took Lead in Setting Up Drug Control Organs

In 1981, when discovering the drugs flowing across the border, Yunnan Province, which had tasted to the full the bitterness of the suffering caused by drugs in the past, reacted rapidly. In 1982, the provincial government set up mainland China's first provincial antinarcotics commission and organized the mainland's first professional drug enforcement contingent with over 1,000 members. Yunnan Province's Public Security Bureau set up mainland China's first drug investigation section and the mainland's first administrative rules on banning drugs were also formulated by Yunnan Province. This mountainous province, inhabited by many minority nationalities, allocates a considerable amount of funds every year to: Block the inflow of drugs from the other side of the national boundary; block the flow of drugs to other provinces and to Hong Kong and Macao; and to help drug addicts conquer their addiction, although the province's financial condition is not particularly good. However, in the first few years, the department concerned was unwilling to publicize the actual drug-related situation. This caused misunderstanding in the international community, which thought that "China must have made a fortune from drug trafficking activities so it is unwilling to make the drug-related situation public."

In 1986, Yunnan Province cracked a major international drug trafficking case on 12 April, seizing 22,768 kg of heroin in one fell swoop. Notorious drug traffickers Wen Yuanhe, who had Thai citizenship, and Dai Wenxuan, a resident of Hong Kong, were caught and later executed in accordance with the law. After the case was made public, the misunderstanding in the international community was removed to a certain degree. The U.S. DEA twice sent agents to conduct antinarcotics courses for relevant personnel in China and the UN Narcotics Control Foundation also inspected operations in Yunnan and allocated \$20 million to China to buy drug control equipment.

During the last three years, Yunnan Province's Public Security Bureau has cracked a number of major international drug-trafficking cases. In November 1989, after more than four months of investigation, Yunnan cracked the largest transnational drug trafficking case for the past 40 years, arresting three Burmese, six Hong Kong, one Macao, and 41 mainland drug traffickers and seizing 221.3 kg of heroin and large amounts of drug-related money, including 1.6 million yuan, U.S.\$20,000, over HK\$4 million, and more than 800 grams of gold. The drug trafficking case was cracked when the boss of the Burmese drug processing plant and the drug traffickers tried to carry the drugs into Wanding City, Yunnan Province, and then transport them through the other mainland provinces into Hong Kong.

On 19 November 1990, another major case was cracked in Luxi County, Dehong Prefecture, Yunnan, in which two Burmese drug traffickers and one Yunnan trafficker were caught smuggling 22.3 kg of heroin from the other side of the border. In June 1990, Yunnan Province caught Wang Shangchun, a leading drug producer and smuggler in Burma, who was carrying 39 kg of heroin and 650,000 yuan of drug-related money.

Last year, Yunnan and Guangdong jointly cracked a major case on 18 April, arresting over 10 drug traffickers, seven of whom were Hong Kong residents. In that action, 5.841 kg of heroin, HK\$180,000 of drug-related currency, and two pistols were seized.

Youngest Female Drug Trafficker Executed

In order to cut off the "white corridor" and eliminate the "white pestilence," a large-scale antinarcotics operation is being carried out in Yunnan.

On 26 June 1990, Yunnan commemorated the 150th anniversary of the Opium Wars and the Third International Antinarcotics Day by executing 22 serious drug-related criminals. On 26 June last year, another International Antinarcotics Day, Yunnan executed 66 serious drug-related criminals. On 26 October 1991, in order to demonstrate the government's firm determination to eliminate the drug scourge, 15 cities and prefectures in Yunnan held simultaneous rallies to announce sentences. That day, Kunming City alone executed 35 drug-related criminals; Mangshi, Ruili, Wanding, Lingcang, Simao, and Yuxi also executed a number of drug traffickers.

In Dehong Prefecture, the youngest drug trafficker to be executed was a 21-year-old girl named Tao Jing. Two years earlier, she became friendly with a Burmese male drug trafficker in Wanding City. In February last year, the Burmese man asked Tao to carry 344 grams of heroin to Baoshan and paid her 2,000 yuan in advance and promised to pay her 10 percent of the profits. Tao Jing tied the drugs around her waist but the drugs were still found by security personnel at the Mukang checkpoint. The execution of Tao Jing greatly shocked the local community and people there deeply felt the solemnity of the law. Although Tao was a young girl, she committed

the crime after the National People's Congress Standing Committee adopted and put into force the "Decision on Banning Drugs" on 28 December 1990. According to the law, people smuggling, trafficking, carrying, or producing more than 50 grams of heroin should be sentenced to death. According to this law, the law enforcement institution imposed capital punishment on Tao Jing who had dared to defy the law.

The antinarcotics action on 26 October was recorded as a special television film, which was broadcast for three consecutive days in the border areas. This also played a deterrent role against the drug traffickers on the other side of the border. Many residents of Burma's Namkhan City were heard talking about this. As they said after seeing the television film, some people working in the heroin processing plants were scared.

Yunnan Province's Antinarcotics Data

	1988	1989	1990	1991 (Jan-Sep)
Cases cracked	—	328	2,143	2,818
Traffickers arrested (persons)	—	449	3,420	4,317
Opium seized (kilograms)	—	148.7	407.6	876.5
Heroin seized (kg)	132.9	292.98	1,445	1,280.24
Cases involving drugs over 10 kg	8	19	41	29

North Region

Baotou Takes Measures To Stop Drug Abuse

SK1402064692 Hohhot Inner Mongolia People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Feb 92

[Text] Baotou has adopted measures to strictly struggle against criminal activities of drug abuse. The struggle against drug abuse has created a strong momentum in the whole city.

Over the past few years, Baotou regarded the struggle against drug abuse as one of the important aspects of the citywide struggle against criminal offenses, and formulated plans one after another for stopping drug abuse and methods and regulations on those who inform against and expose criminals involved with narcotics. All banners, counties, and districts, and large plants and mining enterprises also established leading bodies for stopping drug abuse. Localities where criminal activities involving drug abuse were fairly serious assigned their principal leaders to assume leadership over the work and strengthened the building of antidrug contingents. They transferred more than 100 public security cadres and

policemen from the security sections of 52 enterprises across the city, and transferred 500 cadres from organs and mass organizations of banners, counties, and districts to form antidrug work teams to concentrate efforts on strengthening the struggle against drug abuse in major localities. Since June of last year, two citywide special antidrug struggles have been organized, and six centralized and unified actions have been taken to crack 377 criminal cases on narcotics, destroyed 16 criminal rings, smashed 37 dens, captured a batch of narcotics, and seized a number of drug criminals.

To consolidate the achievements in stopping drug abuse, the city and district governments have allocated special funds and respectively organized public security, judicial, civil administration, and public health departments to run several drug addicts' hospitals to educate and save a number of drug addicts. In addition, all major localities throughout the city have also adopted the method of assuming responsibility for investigating and capturing drug addicts in each and every neighborhood and village, and forcing them to stop taking drugs.

Northeast Region

Vice Minister, Governor at Harbin Fair Talks

SK1402043792 Harbin Heilongjiang People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1000 GMT 13 Feb 92

[Text] With the approval of the State Council, the China Harbin third border and regional economic and trade fair will be held in Harbin from 15 to 24 June. The first preparatory meeting concluded in Harbin today.

The first preparatory meeting was held in Harbin from 12 to 13 February. Attending and addressing the meeting were Gu Yongjiang, vice minister of foreign economic relations and trade; Shao Qihui, provincial governor; and Du Xianzhong, provincial vice governor. Attending were responsible comrades of the 39 provinces, municipalities, autonomous regions, and cities with independent authority for making economic decisions; the foreign economic relations and trade commissions of special economic zones; the Chamber of Commerce of Light Industry; the Chamber of Commerce of Machinery and Electronic Industries; the Chamber of Commerce of Contracts; 19 companies; and pertinent departments of Heilongjiang Province and Harbin. Also attending were responsible persons of the pertinent departments and bureaus of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade.

Participants in the meeting heard a report by Liu Gongping, director of the General Office of the provincial government, on the preparations for the economic and trade fair. They discussed the guiding thoughts, tasks, goals, organizational leadership, invitation of business firms, display arrangement, reception of foreign guests, and relevant publicity for the China Harbin third border and regional economic and trade fair.

The participants held: The China economic and trade fairs for the Soviet Union and East European countries in 1990 and 1991 were grand fairs in which businessmen came together in crowds and economic relations and trade developed, and which yielded fruitful results and had far-reaching significance. In particular, they played an important role as a bridge in promoting direct economic relations and trade between border areas and relevant companies and became an important channel for the economic and trade exchanges between China and various other countries. The China Harbin third border and regional economic and trade fair will continue to adhere to the principle of establishing ties with the localities south of the province and opening to those north of the province and firmly rely on the leadership and great support of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade and pertinent departments of the state. Intended for Russia, the Ukraine, Estonia, Lithuania, Latvia, Moldova, Belarus, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Yugoslavia, Romania, Poland, Bulgaria, Albania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Mongolia, the economic and trade fair will strive to explore ways to consolidate and expand trade and economic and technological cooperation with these countries through border trade, regional trade, and other economic and trade measures and, giving play to China's advantages in commodities, labor, and resources and the geological advantages of northeast China, provide positive service to other provinces and municipalities of the country. We will closely cooperate with various cities and departments to make the economic and trade fair successful. The economic and trade fair will continue to promote economic relations and trade, with barter trade as the focus. It will also adopt such flexible measures as spot exchange trade and mutual sales between counterparts to develop economic cooperation and expand the fields of economic cooperation so that greater results can be achieved.

The economic and trade fair will be cosponsored by Heilongjiang Province and Harbin. The three provinces of northeast China, Inner Mongolia, and the four cities of Harbin, Changchun, Shenyang, and Dalian, which have independent authority to make economic decisions, will be the major participants. Other provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions across the country, cities with independent economic decision-making authority, and companies with independent authority for foreign economic relations and trade in special economic zones will be invited to attend. Offices of special personnel of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade stationed in various localities and the various import and export corporations will provide great support and guidance. The nine offices of the economic and trade fair have already been established, and some of them have begun operation. All their work will start after the preparatory meeting.

Officials Attend Liaoning Security Conference

SK1302153992 Shenyang Liaoning People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Feb 92

[Text] On the afternoon of 12 February in Shenyang, Sun Qi, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee; Zuo Kun, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee; and Chen Suzhi, vice governor of the provincial government, attended and addressed the on-going 11th provincial public security work conference.

Sun Qi pointed out in his speech: The CPC Central Committee decision on strengthening public security work conforms to the province's situation. Party committees, governments, and security organs at various levels across the province should conscientiously study and profoundly understand the decision and unify their thinking with the guidelines of the decision. An overriding task for the people at present is to promote the national economy. Security organs, with important means for exercising people's democratic dictatorship, should above all unswervingly safeguard the implementation of the basic line of the party and fit their work in the central link of economic construction.

In his speech, Zuo Kun made suggestions on making public security organs bring into play their role in joining the campaign of handling the provincial affairs according to law.

First, the public security organs should further contribute to promoting the building of socialist democracy and legality. Second, they should unswervingly and firmly grasp the overall improvement of social order and create a stable environment for economic construction. Third, they should persist in the principle of strictly administering the police, strengthen the building of the security workers contingent, and upgrade their law enforcement level.

Briefing Given on 1991 Liaoning Economic Growth

SK1402071592 Shenyang Liaoning People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 1030 GMT 13 Feb 92

[Text] The provincial statistical bureau held a news briefing today. Director Zhang Benbo released to the press circles the statistical communique on Liaoning's 1991 economic and social development and made some analysis of the economic situation of the province.

Zhang Benbo said: The year 1991 was one in which Liaoning achieved notable results in the endeavor of improvement, rectification, and in-depth reform. The economic operation of the province picked up steadily. According to statistics, Liaoning's 1991 GNP totaled 107 billion yuan and national income 85.5 billion yuan, up 5.5 and 4 percent, respectively, from 1990 in terms of comparable prices. Bumper harvests were reaped in all sectors of agriculture. The annual grain output came to 15.324 million tons, an all-time record; the output of cotton, oil-bearing crops, beets, and other cash crops

showed increases at varying degrees; and animal husbandry and fisheries also registered steady growth. Increased production in all sectors of agriculture played an important role in enriching market supply, stabilizing prices, and improving people's living standards. Industrial production picked up steadily. The annual total industrial output value came to 182.49 billion yuan, up 9.5 percent from 1990. The renovation of the old industrial base accelerated. Market sales grew steadily, and people's living standards improved continuously. Urban households' annual per-capita income for living expenses was 1,542 yuan, up 4 percent from 1990 when allowing for price rises. By the end of the year, urban and rural people's savings deposits totaled 60.94 billion yuan, up 28.9 percent from the year-end amount of 1990.

Speaking on the current economic situation of the province, Zhang Benbo said: We should note that deep-seated problems that had interfered with Liaoning's normal economic operation for a long time had yet to be thoroughly solved, industrial restructuring was sluggish, and the production of unsalable products was not changed once and for all. By the end of the year, the industrial enterprises which had opened accounts in the industrial and commercial bank had 28.06 billion yuan of funds tied up by finished products, goods in transit, and receivable and advance payment for goods. The amount showed an increase of 1.96 billion yuan over the amount calculated at the beginning of the year. The industrial sector of the economy is still operated with high input and low output. Budgetary industrial enterprises' profits and taxes increased after a large-margin decline in 1990 but were still lower than those created in 1988 and 1989. The number of loss-making enterprises and the amount of their deficits remained high. Latent deficits of enterprises were also a conspicuous problem. Due to the low economic efficiency of industry as a whole, financial pressure increased, and financial imbalance was aggravated. In view of the problems in the current economic operation, Liaoning's economic work should be focused on adjusting structure, improving efficiency, deepening reform, and opening wider to the outside world on the premise that total demand and total supply are kept by and large balanced and that an appropriate economic growth rate is maintained.

Heads of People's Courts Attend Liaoning Meeting

SK1302043492 Shenyang Liaoning People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Feb 92

[Text] The provincial meeting attended by presidents of the people's courts was held on 12 February.

By comprehensively launching the campaign of trying criminal offenders, the courts at various levels have made positive contributions to safeguarding the stability of the country and society and to promoting the economic construction.

Last year, the province accepted and heard 225,000 cases of various categories, examined 202,000 cases of various

categories, concluded 89.8 percent of the cases, and tried and handled more than 6,600 economic criminals.

Liaoning Trains Teachers in Socialist Theories
*SK1402065292 Shenyang Liaoning People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 1030 GMT 13 Feb 92*

[Text] To implement the guidelines of the circular of the propaganda department of the party Central Committee and the State Education Commission on organizing cadres and teachers of secondary schools to study socialist theories, Liaoning has held rotational training for 95 percent of the cadres and teachers of its primary and middle schools.

In January last year, the propaganda department and the higher educational work committee of the provincial party committee and the provincial education commission jointly issued a circular on mobilizing and organizing the cadres and teachers of the primary and middle schools throughout the province to conduct intensive study of the outlines of the several questions concerning socialism. More than a hundred thousand cadres and teachers of the primary and middle schools of the province combined the study of socialist theories with the effort to eliminate the influence of bourgeois liberalization. The study activities strengthened party building at the grass-roots levels, made party members more combat effective, and improved and strengthened the ideological and political work of schools. Many of the cadres and teachers went deep into plants and rural areas to give explanations and publicity. In the process of the study, they spoke what was on their minds, adopted a realistic attitude, and gave prominence to key issues to resolve the long-standing doubts to varying degrees.

Liaoning 1991 Population Growth Lowest in 30 Years
*OW1402121692 Beijing XINHUA in English
1157 GMT 14 Feb 92*

[Text] Shenyang, February 14 (XINHUA)—The natural growth rate of the population of northeastern China's Liaoning Province was recorded as 5.46 per thousand last year, the lowest in the past 30 years.

The birth rate of the province last year stood at 12.1 per thousand, statistics show.

Cao Jingchun, a council member of the China Population Science Society, said these two figures were significant when compared with the 6.71 per thousand and 16.3 per thousand in 1990. He attributed the slowing population growth to the joint efforts of the local authorities and co-operation from the young couples.

Provincial officials expected the province would have 620,000 new babies, but the exact figure was just 416,000.

However, Cao noted there would be a higher birth rate this year.

Northwest Region

Jia Zhijie Inspects Earthquake Rebuilding Work
*HK1302150592 Lanzhou Gansu People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Feb 92*

[Text] Yesterday, provincial Governor Jia Zhijie and Vice Governor Mu Yongjie, leading the comrades in charge of relevant provincial departments, went to (Zhennu) Township of Jingtai County and (Dongshan) Township of Tianzhu County to inspect the rehabilitation in the earthquake-stricken areas and express sympathy and solicitude to the peasants and herdsmen there.

On 20 October 1990, an earthquake measuring 6.2 on the Richter scale took place at the juncture of Tianzhu, Jingtai, and Gulang, causing great damage to the masses' production and livelihood. In order to do a good job in the rehabilitation of the stricken areas, the central and provincial authorities earmarked large sums of money to this end, and local party committees and governments organized the masses to rebuild their homeland through arduous struggle. The efforts over the past year and more have brought the rehabilitation to a preliminary close. Altogether 4,656 housing units and 2,236 public facilities, such as schools, rural hospitals, and farm machine centers, have been built. Some earthquake-damaged water conservancy works have been repaired or rebuilt. In the meantime, over 300 households have been moved to newly reclaimed and irrigated areas.

The leading comrades, including Jia Zhijie, went to the masses' homes to find out about their living conditions. They encouraged the broad masses of peasants and herdsmen to continue to act in the spirit of plain living and hard struggle and make new achievements in their productive activities.

Zhang Boxing at Spiritual Civilization Meeting
*HK1402044592 Xian Shaanxi People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 0030 GMT 13 Feb 92*

[Excerpts] The provincial work meeting on the building of spiritual civilization was held in Xian yesterday morning. Provincial leaders, including Zhang Boxing, Bai Qingcai, Li Xipu, Zhou Yaguang, An Qiyuan, (Zhao Huanzhi), Cheng Andong, Liu Lizhen, and Wei Mingzhong, attended the meeting. (Xu Jingpei) and (Zhou Huayong), Standing Committee members of the Sanming Party Committee of Fujian Province, were also present upon invitation.

Provincial Deputy Secretary Mou Lingsheng gave a speech entitled: Take Substantial Measures To Build Civilized Cities, Push Forward the In-Depth Building of Spiritual Civilization Province-wide.

He said: In our future efforts to build spiritual civilization in the province, we should be mainly concerned with cities, which will in turn serve as examples for rural areas and promote the community-wide building of spiritual civilization. At present, as well as for some time

to come, we must concentrate our energies on the building of spiritual civilization in the urban seats of party and government leading organs of prefectures, cities, and counties. Efforts should be made to reverse any filthiness, disorder, or poor services in the cities, towns, tourist resorts, and relic spots on the three highway arteries—Xian-Yulin, Xian-Baoji, and Xian-Tongguan—as well as the (Nuyuan)-Baoji railway line. Major highway arteries should be kept in good condition, have a pleasant appearance, provide good services, give smooth passage to vehicles, and show efficiency. Moreover, education on professional etiquette and social ethics should be highlighted; painstaking efforts should be made to upgrade the people's ideological and moral quality; the building of culture and management of cultural markets should be strengthened to optimize the cultural environment; and steady and consistent efforts should be made to carry out the campaign to eliminate pornography and the six vices and truly make a good job of this great cause which cleans up the social atmosphere and benefits coming generations. In the meantime, it is necessary to do well in urban planning and strive to establish the image of civilized cities and to optimize social cells and make energetic efforts to promote the building of civilized housing estates. The party committees and governments at various levels should study and draw inspiration from Xian's experience in building civilized housing estates and launch such campaigns in light of their own practice. It is necessary to give play to the role of Army units stationed in Shaanxi and do a better job in the building of spiritual civilization through the concerted efforts of the military and civilians. [passage omitted]

(Zhou Huayong), Standing Committee member of the Sanming party committee of Fujian Province, spoke on how they painstakingly built their city into a spiritually civilized one.

Vice Governor Xu Shanlin presided over the meeting.

At yesterday morning's meeting, the comrades in charge of Baoji and Xian gave talks on their own experiences.

Song Hanliang Attends Meeting on Ethnic Work

OW1402062792 Urumqi Xinjiang Television Network in Mandarin 1655 GMT 13 Feb 92

[From the "Xinjiang News" program]

[Text] The Xinjiang Autonomous Regional CPC Committee held a Standing Committee meeting on 12 February. The meeting seriously conveyed to its attendees General Secretary Jiang Zemin's important report and Premier Li Peng's summing-up speech at the central ethnic work conference. The attendees thoroughly discussed the report and the speech in view of Xinjiang's reality.

The meeting called on the party organizations at all levels and the people of all nationalities in Xinjiang to understand clearly the guidelines contained in the two

speeches, comprehensively implement the party's basic line, carry on the central task of economic construction, uphold the four cardinal principles, persist in reform and opening to the outside world, further enhance the great unity among all nationalities, create a new situation in the ethnic work in the autonomous region, and work hard to attain the second-step strategic objective of Xinjiang's modernization drive.

Song Hanliang, secretary of the autonomous regional party committee, presided over yesterday's meeting. Wang Enmao, vice chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, addressed the meeting as a nonvoting delegate.

The attendees to the meeting said: Our party and government always pay great attention to ethnic issues and ethnic work. The recent ethnic work conference was the first high-level conference on ethnic work ever held jointly by the Party Central Committee and the State Council since the founding of New China. It fully showed the determination of the party's third-generation leading collective to firmly push forward the cause of national unity and progress initiated by the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation. It also fully showed the tremendous concern of the party and government for the minority nationalities and for the people of all nationalities in the ethnic regions. In their speeches to the conference, Comrades Jiang Zemin and Li Peng have scientifically summed up the party's ethnic work experience; profoundly expounded the protracted nature, complexity, and importance of ethnic work; and put forward the major tasks of China's ethnic work for the 1990's. Their speeches are programmatic documents that will guide us to do even better ethnic work and enhance our ideological understanding. The two speeches, containing important instructions on promoting economic and social development in the ethnic regions, are a great support to the work of these regions. Greatly inspired by all these, we have strengthened our confidence in doing better work in Xinjiang.

During the discussions, the those attending said: With efforts made over the last 40-plus years, Xinjiang has had great successes and accumulated rich experiences in ethnic work, just as other parts of China have. We have established a foundation for continued good ethnic work. Wang Zhen, Wang Enmao, and other veteran comrades have done a great deal of work and made great contributions toward promoting unity and progress among all nationalities in Xinjiang. Over last four-plus decades, we have successfully implemented the policy of autonomy in ethnic regions, put to use a series of experience and methods for promoting ethnic work, and greatly aroused enthusiasm among the people of all nationalities and promoted stability and development in Xinjiang. As a result, the great unity among all nationalities in this region has withstood various rigorous tests. The people of all nationalities in Xinjiang always live in harmony and go through thick and thin together, and share weal and woe, no matter what great changes may

happen abroad or what storms may occur at home. This fully shows the strong unity of the Chinese nation.

They said: To implement the guidelines of the central ethnic work conference, we must consider Xinjiang's reality, sum up experience in this respect, carry forward the cause and forge ahead into the future, and further promote unity and progress among all nationalities in this region.

During discussions, they unanimously emphasized: To implement the guidelines of the central conference, the most fundamental thing to do is to comprehensively carry out the party's basic line, take economic construction as our central task, accelerate reform and opening to the outside world, and work wholeheartedly to develop Xinjiang's economy.

They pointed out: In the 1990's, Xinjiang has very good opportunities created by several favorable conditions. First, the government is gradually shifting the stress of national economic development to western regions and has granted many preferential terms to ethnic regions. Second, the great efforts to develop the petroleum industry can promote economic development in Xinjiang. Third, the completion of the Asian-European continental bridge facilitates our opening Xinjiang to our western neighbors and developing border trade and economic and technological cooperation with neighboring countries. This is a historic opportunity that may never come again, and we must not let it slip by. If we seize the opportunity and work hard, we certainly can make a breakthrough in Xinjiang's economic development in the 1990's. We should enhance our vigor and have full confidence.

After studying and discussing the speeches, those attending unanimously expressed the following belief: To wholeheartedly develop Xinjiang's economy, leading cadres at all levels should firmly take economic construction as the central task, understand the need of reform and opening to the outside world, and persist in economic construction.

They pointed out: This year is a year full of hope and a crucial period in fulfilling the Eighth Five-Year Plan. In economic construction, we must make a breakthrough in running large and medium enterprises well, developing agriculture and secondary and tertiary industries in rural areas, ensuring successful foreign trade, and taking advantage of the opportunity created by the development of the petroleum industry, so the breakthrough will promote the development of the economy as a whole.

During discussions, they pointed out emphatically: To implement the guidelines of the central ethnic work conference, we must further promote the great unity among all nationalities, actively safeguard the unification of the motherland, maintain political stability, and provide a political guarantee for economic construction. We should analyze any disputes between different nationalities in a sober-minded manner, patiently help the parties involved see what is right and sensible, and

help them settle their disputes promptly. Ethnic cadres and CPC members should handle issues between nationalities strictly in accordance with the law and policies and take the lead in exemplarily promoting the improvement of relations among various nationalities. Attention should concurrently be paid to strengthening the unity between local authorities and the Army and the production and construction corps and the enterprises directly under the central government. It is necessary to do a good job in supporting the Army and in giving preferential treatment to families of militarymen and revolutionary martyrs, in supporting the government and cherishing the people, and in promoting Army-people joint efforts to build spiritual civilization. It is necessary to take action to enhance the excellent situation of unity among all nationalities.

During the discussion, they pointed out: To safeguard the unification of the motherland, we must wage a resolute struggle against a handful of national splittists. National splittist activities are always instigated by aggressive foreign forces. National splittists have always been an inside help for aggressive foreign forces to seize our border territory. They are sinners who betray both the motherland and the people. Their crimes are resolutely opposed by the people of all nationalities. We should rely on the people of all nationalities to expose the national splittists' criminal scheme. We should watch out for and oppose the national splittists, both at home and abroad, and prevent them from committing the crime of flaunting the banner of pan-Islamism and [word indistinct] to divide the motherland. We should safeguard the unification of the motherland, maintain political stability, and contribute to ensuring lasting law and order in Xinjiang.

Those attending pointed out: To implement the guidelines of the central ethnic work conference, we should earnestly do a good job in party building in regions of minority nationalities and thus provide an organizational guarantee for economic construction. We should carry out a thorough education in patriotism, collectivism, and socialism; raise the party members' awareness of the necessity to implement the party's basic line and ethnic policies; and constantly increase party membership in the regions of minority nationalities. We should enhance the fighting power of primary party organizations; build them into strong bastions that exemplarily implement the party's line, principles, and policies; and turn them into a nucleus around which the people are united. We should educate our comrades so they understand that CPC members of all nationalities, particularly cadres with CPC membership, must have a firm Marxist world outlook and serve as a good example in leading the people of all nationalities in advancing courageously along the road of socialism with Chinese characteristics.

To implement well the guidelines of the central ethnic work conference, the Xinjiang meeting decided to convene two other meetings at an appropriate time after

making a full investigation and serious preparations. The two meetings are the autonomous regional ethnic work conference and the third regional meeting on commendation for unity among nationalities. The regional ethnic work conference will mainly sum up Xinjiang's experience in ethnic work and put forward Xinjiang's policies and measures for improving ethnic work and strengthening unity among nationalities. The third regional

meeting on commendation for unity among nationalities will primarily sum up the experience of ethnic work in the last five years and commend a number of advanced collectives and individuals in connection with the unity among nationalities. To convene the two meetings in a good manner, Xinjiang will begin to pay attention to investigations and study and make necessary preparations immediately.

Japanese Dietmen To Visit Taipei 'This Week'*OW1202165492 Taipei CNA in English 1509 GMT
12 Feb 92*

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 12 (CNA)—Two delegations from the Japanese Diet, including one headed by former Foreign Minister Hiroshi Mitsuzuka, will visit the Republic of China (ROC) this week, the ROC representative office in Tokyo said Wednesday.

ROC representative to Japan Hsu Shui-teh will return to Taipei Thursday to greet the Japanese Dietmen, the office said.

An eight-member delegation headed by lower house member Yoichi Tani, former director-general of the Hokkaido-Okinawa Development Agency, will leave for Taipei Thursday for a three-day visit. Four other lower house members are joining this group later.

On Feb. 14, another three-member lower house delegation led by Mitsuzuka will arrive in Taipei for a two-day visit. Mitsuzuka is now the chairman of the Mitsuzuka Faction, the third largest faction within the ruling Liberal Democratic Party.

While in Taipei, Mitsuzuka will meet with President Li Teng-hui and Premier Hao Po-tsun to exchange views on the world situation and relations between Japan and the Republic of China.

Bolivian Representative Arrives in Taipei*OW1402093492 Taipei CNA in English 0752 GMT
14 Feb 92*

[Text] Taipei, Feb. 14 (CNA)—Roberto Barbery, representative of Bolivian Financial and Commercial Office to the Republic of China, arrived in Taipei Thursday to assume his new post.

Barbery said that the establishment of the office here will help promote economic and trade ties between the two countries.

The office will also issue visas.

The Republic of China opened a commercial and consular affairs office in Bolivia in 1991.

Central African Ambassador Presents Credentials*OW1402093292 Taipei CNA in English 0753 GMT
14 Feb 92*

[Text] Taipei, Feb. 14 (CNA)—The new Central African Republic Ambassador to the Republic of China Christophe Grelombe Friday presented a copy of credentials to Foreign Affairs Minister Fredrick Chien [Chien Fu].

Ambassador Grelombe is the first envoy to the Republic of China since the two countries resumed diplomatic ties in July last year.

Jiang Zemin Cites Deng at Politbureau Meeting*OW1302130392 Taipei China Broadcasting
Corporation News Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT
12 Feb 92*

[From the "National News Hookup" program]

[Text] LIEN HE PAO today reported that according to an authoritative official Chinese Communist source, the CPC Politburo held an enlarged meeting yesterday [12th February]. General Secretary Chiang Tse-min [Jiang Zemin] conveyed the content of speeches made by the paramount Chinese Communist leader, Teng Hsiao-ping [Deng Xiaoping], in the southern region recently.

Chiang Tse-min cited Teng Hsiao-ping's remarks saying that pursuing any path other than socialism, and the policy of reform and opening to the outside world, will definitely lead to a dead-end, and that whoever wavers and does not adhere to this path must step down. At the same time, Teng Hsiao-ping also stressed that aspects of capitalism that can be applied in the context of socialism can be adopted for implementation; in the next 30 years, a definite path will be formed, the path of socialism with Chinese characteristics will gain strength day-by-day, and the policy of reform and opening to the outside world must be unswervingly adhered to.

Mainland China To Try Fishing Boat Captains*OW1302114292 Taipei China Broadcasting
Corporation News Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT
12 Feb 92*

[From the "National News Hookup" program]

[Text] The Chinese Communist Association for Relations Across the Taiwan Strait yesterday informed the Strait Exchange Foundation [SEF] that (Chang Chun-fong), (Lin Ching-san), and (Shu Ching-piao), captains of the three Taiwanese fishing boats (Yifeng) No. 66, (Chingyi) No. 8, and (Chingruifu) detained by the Shantou customs last October for alleged involvement in smuggling of cigarettes and other goods have been arrested by the public security unit and are awaiting trial by the Chinese Communist court, while criminal charges against the other 21 crew members will not be pressed.

SEF said that the 14 crew members of (Yifeng) No. 66 and (Chingyi) No. 8 returned to Taiwan on 25 January because of involvement in other cases. The seven crew members of (Chingruifu) are still fearful of returning to Taiwan and remain in Shantou. SEF hoped that these seven persons will return to Taiwan as soon as possible.

As for the Chinese Communist public security unit's reported arrest of some 10 Taiwanese crew members of the three fishing boats for alleged involvement in smuggling activities and armed robbery, both SEF and the Chinese Communist Association for Relations Across the Taiwan Strait are currently looking into the matter.

Government To Form Environmental Task Force

*OW1402091992 Taipei CNA in English 0747 GMT
14 Feb 92*

[Text] Taipei, Feb. 14 (CNA)—The government will form a supra-ministerial group to keep the Republic of China in step with the world community in protecting the environment.

An Environmental Protection Administration (EPA) official said Thursday that a task force on "global environmental protection affairs" will be established soon.

The task force will study the legal provisions of international protocols on environmental protection and their scientific and trade impact on the country, Chen Wen-hsiung, EPA director of air quality and noise control, explained.

The task force will be staffed by officials drawn from the EPA, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Industrial Development Bureau, the National Science Council and the Council of Agriculture, Chen noted.

Chen cited as an example the 1978 Montreal protocol restraining the use of chlorofluorocarbons (CFC) to prevent the further depletion of the ozone layer.

Though the Republic of China is not a contracting party to the protocol, the government has formed a task force on the protocol and has announced its willingness to comply with it.

The EPA forecast that the green house effect and carbon-dioxide controls will also become major environmental issues whose solution entails global cooperation.

Hong Kong**U.S. Textile Cuts on Taiwan Evoke Local 'Fear'**

HK1302022092 Hong Kong THE STANDARD
in English 13 Feb 92 p B-1

[By Sandy Li]

[Text] The United States' move to cut Taiwan's textile quota as a punishment for alleged illegal third-country shipments has concerned some local textile manufacturers, who fear the territory might be the next target.

However, the Government has said Hong Kong imposes high restrictions on illegal shipments and other textile quota abuses and does not feel the move would not affect Hong Kong's textile industry, official said. [sentence as published].

The US has said it will cut Taiwan's quota by 3.8 percent or 52 million square metres this year from last year's quota of 1.36 billion sq m. Taiwan will also be asked to donate 26 million sq m of its quota to Turkey.

Hong Kong Knitwear Exporters and Manufacturers Association chairman Eddy Li said the industry feared the US would use this incident as an excuse to cut textile quotas in Hong Kong, Taiwan, Singapore and Korea, which make up a relatively large amount of US textile quotas.

That Taiwan was being forced to donate 26 million sq m to Turkey showed the US intended to grant favourable conditions to the country, which gave substantial help during the Gulf War.

"We fear US cutting Taiwan's textile quota is just the beginning."

But the Government firmly believes the Taiwan incident will not affect Hong Kong, for it enjoys a good reputation in international trading circles, said Trade Department principal trade officer Ho Po-sik.

Hong Kong's custom services adopted a very tight restriction on fighting illegal shipment or textile quota abuse and the Government will take legal action or withdraw the textile quota of any firm breaching import and export legislation, he said.

Macao**Authorities To Try Former Governor for Corruption**

HK1202040592 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 12 Feb 92 p 1

[By Adam Lee in Macao]

[Text] Former governor of Macao, Carlos Melancia, has been sent for trial on major corruption charges connected with the granting of contracts for the enclave's new international airport.

Melancia could face up to eight years in prison if convicted of the charges.

A Lisbon magistrate has accepted prosecution evidence that the man who was governor from July 1987 to September 1990 accepted bribes from a German company in exchange for a consultancy project for the airport.

He has been accused of having received about HK\$3 million from the German company, Weidleplan, in what became known as Macao's "fatal fax" scandal.

When Weidleplan was not awarded the contract, the company allegedly sent Melancia a fax, demanding a refund.

Reports from Lisbon say magistrate Ana Gracio accepted that Melancia had received some money and had tried to bring about a decision in favour of Weidleplan.

The magistrate believed Weidleplan did not get the contract because the undersecretary in charge of the project had not consulted the governor before announcing his decision.

The magistrate also said it was possible Melancia cut short his dealings with Weidleplan after the telefax message was made public.

Melancia's lawyer, Mr Jose Manuel Galvao Teles, said he was waiting for details of the hearing.

"I have confidence that my client is innocent," he said.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

18 Feb. 1992

